



The  
**T***International*  
**Teamster**



DECEMBER 1951



Christmas Morn







*The Star of Bethlehem shines  
each Christmas in the hearts of men of goodwill, offering peace  
to this troubled world . . . Communism, fascism, and  
bigotry will fade away, but the Star of the Christ Child  
shines on . . . During this 1951 Christmas season, our  
International Brotherhood rededicates itself to a world united  
in peace . . . Our best wishes go out to you all during  
this sacred Yuletide season . . .*

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# The International Teamster



**DANIEL J. TOBIN • Editor**

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# Timely Remarks

by DANIEL J. TOBIN

## *Increase Our Membership*

The year 1952 may be one of the most crucial years in the history of the world. If our country can honorably prevent war, it will be an achievement beyond value toward encouraging our people in the United States and perhaps giving some slight hope to the peoples of the world. A third world war would destroy civilization. Even the victors in such a conflict would be losers. We won the last two great world wars but where are we today? Where are the victors? Substantially, there was no victory.

We are today engaged in a conflict on the other side of the world. According to the decisions of our Government and of the law of nations, we are not in war: This morning's information states that we have had, since the Korean campaign started, 92,000 casualties, and 37,000 of those casualties were killed. The rest, perhaps most of them, will be crippled for life. Isn't it difficult to believe that this is no legal war? I don't believe it even though they tell me that that is the law of the United Nations, because we have not declared war against Korea, China or Russia. The last-named country is the principal actor in this disgraceful world slaughtering of the human family.

The average person is inclined to say, "Why do we not let it all go and mind our own business within the confines of our country?" There is a substantial, strategic and democratic reason for not pursuing that course. First, if we let Korea, a small, helpless country, lose to China, and let Russia get away with what she endeavored to do, we know Russia will be the victor, not China or Korea. Then we could sit back for a few months and wait until Russia got ready and decided, because of our cowardice or weakness, which terms they would use against us. They might decide to take over Formosa. From there they might step into India and have very little

trouble in convincing the millions of starving human beings in India that their only salvation was Communism, and Russia.

This is where we are today at the beginning of the year 1952. The purpose of this letter is not only to explain in my humble way the dangers confronting civilization, but to come down to the fact that should a third war take place (and it will be miraculous if we can avoid it) you can rest assured that the free labor movement of this country will be destroyed. In all justice you should ask, "What's the answer?" My reply is, "No one knows the answer here in our country or in any other country."

I am closely in touch with some of the great leaders of England in the labor movement. They are closely in touch with their government and they are in the worst fog and in greatest danger of destruction from outside and inside than they ever were in the history of that country. I repeat, no one knows the answer. Our only hope is to strengthen the trade union movement. Then we will at least have something to say, because of our great membership, in the safe organization of labor here in our country, should war come to us, as it may. I repeat, with a strong organized labor movement we may be consulted before we are thrown into another world-destroying conflict.

I therefore ask you, the representatives of our unions, to build your organization this year and to work night and day towards the strengthening of the Teamsters' Union. This union made you and I what we are today and gave us a chance to live like free men and bring up our children as decent, liberty-loving, God-fearing citizens of our country. You should be careful who you admit into your unions and examine them carefully. I say to you in all sincerity, and I know what I am talking about, the Teamsters' Union one of the highest percentage of decent citizenship in any union in our country, and we want to keep it that way.

There is a movement on secretly to get inside your unions. Those people want in who would not only destroy your unions and take your money and power away, but would destroy the very government which gave you the freedom you now enjoy. I ask you not to think I am exaggerating. I wish I could give you more of the inside information that I happen to have obtained because of my position, acquaintance and contacts with men in public life. I can believe them because I know of their sincerity and honesty. I don't listen to every wildcat politician, no matter what party he belongs to. But there are, in the ranks of those political leaders and



in the rest of the world, men who disagree with our philosophy of life that are sincerely honest and well informed.

Beginning the first of the new year 1952, I want you to be careful who you admit to your membership. Don't believe that I am writing something to you here that I don't fully understand. Every union in our large cities should set up a committee to carefully scrutinize the movement outside of your unions, which is now beginning to slightly crystallize and place characters within your unions for the purpose of taking the control out of the hands of men of which you are the key.

On the other side of the fence, they are working night and day. The Communists of the world are trying to capture this union to which you belong. A Communist never sleeps; he dreams of something different tomorrow from what he advocated today. His purpose is to get control of the transport workers, the Teamsters and other unions engaged in transportation, and when the proper time comes, he has the machinery to paralyze the industrial and political life of the United States. The classes referred to will come to the officers and make them glowing promises and presume to be their friends. Then when they consummate their deals with the local unions, those officers of our locals will then become the lowest kind of humble servants to the elements referred to above. When that time comes, the union would be better to be disbanded than organized, and this same statement applies to industrial life.

If those night-and-day disturbers and elements get control, then through the organization of the toilers they take control of industry, all we can do and say now is to hope and pray that we can fight those two elements of which I speak, and hold our unions intact, clean and patriotic during the year 1952.

"The character is for us to choose, a weakling if we will, or a fighting patriotic trade unionist imbued with a thorough sense of American freedom and citizenship."

"Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom."

Bear this in mind, that you are not only fighting for yourselves and those you represent, but you are fighting for the freedom and justice and decency of those that follow in your footsteps.

So make 1952 a banner year in the Teamster Union. Let us go into convention in Los Angeles next October with a much larger membership. You can do it and I know you will do it. You will do it not for me, but for your International Union and

for the good of the United States. You will do it just as you would, if called upon, die for the United States, for which the finest blood in the world is now being offered up in sacrifice in Korea.

## *Labor Needs Organic Unity*

I was somewhat surprised to turn on the radio the other night and hear the announcer state: "Phil Murray today rejected the invitation of William Green that the C. I. O. renew conversations towards bringing together the two organizations," etc. Phil was addressing some meeting of the C. I. O. somewhere in New York.

In the first place, President Green had no authority from the Federation, as far as I can remember, to send such an invitation to Phil Murray. I distinctly remember the Executive Council discussing the matter and it was very plainly stated in the Council that it was believed that it was lowering the dignity of the Federation to send any further invitations to the C. I. O. because the Federation believed that the C. I. O. for several reasons, some reasons which it would not be diplomatic to mention here, would not consent to any such suggestion from the Federation. In addition to that, it would give the impression to the public, and perhaps to some of the membership, that the Federation needs the C. I. O. This, of course, is not a fact, except that the Federation believes the rank and file of the workers of the nation are weakened and are losing their influence, as is demonstrated today in Washington, because of the division in labor. That was the only thought Mr. Green must have had when he sent an invitation to Phil Murray, President of the C. I. O., to again join in conversations toward cementing the ranks of labor. The Federation had complied with what it believed to be the desire of the general membership and for the good of the general membership by sending this request two or three times in the past years, and without results. Well, some of us on the inside know some of the reasons for no results, and the reasons are not due to the rank and file in the C. I. O. But, to repeat, Mr. Green had no authority, as far as I can remember, from the Executive Council to send such a request to Mr. Murray. On the contrary, I believe it was so expressed by the Executive Council without any positive action being taken not to send such an invitation.

Now why should I interfere in this? Simply because, in the minds of a great many of the public, it would appear as though the American Federation of Labor is in need of affiliation with the C. I. O.



I repeat; the Federation is in no need whatsoever, except as stated above. In the interests of the great multitude of toilers of the nation, there should be but one organization of labor. But if there were only one organization of labor, some of the top men in some of these organizations might not attract the newspaper writers as much as they do now. I know that insofar as my memory serves me, it was not the desire or the expressed wish of the Executive Council at the San Francisco Convention that such an invitation be extended.

In my further judgment, it was a serious breach of etiquette for Mr. Murray to give out to the press or to his own people in a public convention what I consider a private message between two large labor organizations. I have always been careful of my letter writing because the written word is somewhat immortal. I shall be even more careful, if possible, in the future about what I write to people who cannot keep a confidence to themselves which deals with the inner workings of the labor movement.

The Federation of Labor is the only parent labor body in America. It chartered all of us in the original state, including the Mine Workers in which Mr. Murray holds his membership. It chartered the Teamsters and, in my opinion, until it is changed at convention, the Federation of Labor will continue to be the parent body. The Teamsters, chartered in 1899, have never weakened in their loyalty to the American Federation of Labor. And I can say now that while I have anything to say in the Teamsters' Union we will continue that loyalty to the parent body. Oh yes, the Teamsters have their disputes with the Federation and misunderstandings with International Unions affiliated with the Federation. But the place to settle these misunderstandings and disputes is within the Federation. If at first you don't succeed, try again. That has been our policy. We aspire for no honors whatever from the Federation but we will accept our share of the responsibility of that Federation which is our duty.

If the multitude of the membership in all the organizations inside and outside the American Federation of Labor, the parent body, cannot see where we are going because of the division now prevailing within the ranks of labor, then the rank and file of the membership is not awakened, but I believe they will awaken in time and demand action, and they should.

The last election and the conditions prevailing in Congress against labor and the do-nothingness by the tops of the Government should be enough to awaken the men and women of labor to demand

that there be a coming together under one banner. The great, powerful, sincere, hard-working membership in the organized trade union movement of America needs unity to get what they are entitled to: "justice" from the politicians. Any of those on either side of the fence that are preventing such a coming together should be classified as helping the enemies of labor who are trying to keep us divided and wrangling among ourselves. This wrangling gives encouragement to legislative bodies to crucify labor in the interests of the unfair employers of the nation. It works to the detriment of the masses of men and women of labor who expect the leadership that they placed in charge of the unions to come together and, by unity and collective action, stop the enemies of labor from destroying the trade union movement of America.

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### *Employers Must Awaken*

Well, the election is over and we are having all the alibis as to why one party won and the other party lost. The answer is this: the Republicans won everything in the Middle West, especially in Indiana. Judging from the atmosphere and feeling prevailing in the minds of the voters, especially the workingmen's minds of the nation, labor lost.

If there was a general election held today, tomorrow or yesterday, the Republican Party seemingly would have been carried to victory by an overwhelming majority. This is only one man's opinion. Yes, Democrats elected the mayor in Philadelphia. That was only a protest against the Penrose mob.

Of course, the Republican Party could have won with Tom Dewey in the general election of 1948 but they fumbled the ball so badly it was really pitiful for those who have been true to the party for many years. But if a national election were held now, in the opinion of a great many of us out here in the Middle West, the Republicans would have carried the Middle West states easily, including Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri. Roosevelt carried all those states in 1932-1936.

There can be changes in the whole atmosphere of world affairs by the time the election comes around in 1952 and the Democratic Party may be able to create a better feeling toward the administration and the Congress. Now it is quite doubtful if the machinery of government can bring back any such thing as the confidence of the working masses of the people, organized and unorganized, in the whole setup of Washington. The answer here, as in other places, is that while the masses of the



workers will not vote for the enemies of labor, many within the Republican Party, the masses of the workers have lost confidence in the present Washington machinery. They ask themselves: Where are we going? What's become of the promises made to us by the party in power? Have they forsaken the working people of the nation?

Those questions are difficult to answer. As I have repeatedly said before, for some unaccountable reason the toilers have lost confidence. It could be that the masses of the workers are wrong. It could also be that they are right, and they seemingly demonstrated their feelings by "not voting." I feel safe in saying that large numbers of voters, both organized and unorganized, have a feeling of something like distrust.

The next question is: Why do they feel this way? The answer they give you is: "We're going no place very fast." The cost of living is mounting and increasing. Those who have the power to hold down the cost of living have seemingly been helpless. Employers are fighting workers everywhere when their workers request an increase in wages equal to the increased cost of living. The dollar of today is only worth about 62 cents in the marketplace. Rents are not coming down and places for a man to live in, with his family, are almost as bad as they were two years ago. There are innumerable other answers given by the toilers as to why they are discouraged. The workers in the last general election did not vote for their enemies or the enemies of labor. They didn't vote at all. They just stayed away from the polls and said "What's the use of voting?"

Of course, that's the wrong attitude to take; but after all, the men and women are human and all the preaching of the politicians does not convince them. They just look at home and the results of home and the fading away of their hard-earned dollars.

Of course, the answer from the political leaders is as follows: There is a disturbed condition existing all over the world. We must have high taxes in order to meet the requirements of defense. We are better off here than any place in the world, etc. Those answers last only for a few moments, because the workers read and are well versed in the economies of every-day life. They see corporations annually increasing their dividends and profits. They also find that the corporations fight them to the last ditch when they ask for an increase to meet every-day conditions of life. They also say "They expect us to fight radicalism and Communism, which

is creeping into our country." They, the employers, cut down expenses and increase their profits, and the Government is seemingly helpless, or at least is rendering no help to the masses of the toilers who are the backbone of American life. That's the feeling of the average working man.

No one should criticize unless they have an answer to the question. My answer is this: Large corporations and industrialists should endeavor to see the points of labor and work with labor to defeat Communism, which is increasing in every corner of the world, including our own country. Secondly, I suggest that corporations should be satisfied with reasonable profits based on the original investment. Corporations should set aside reasonable reserve funds, but not billions in reserves for the purpose not only of cheating the laborer but also cheating the Government of taxes. Thirdly, corporations must begin to realize that the greatest enemy today to the world and to human civilization is Communism and that the first class to be destroyed by Communism is capitalism, whether it is honest or dishonest capitalism.

My last suggestion to employers is: Wake up to your surrounding as of today. Tomorrow may be too late. Your heads will be the first ones on the block when the time comes. It happened that way in Russia. It happened that way in Germany. It happened that way in Austria. It can happen here. Keep it from happening here by helping labor to fight Communism; don't spend all your time and energy fighting labor!

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## *The Longshoremen's Strike*

The strike of the Longshoremen in New York is something that we all regret. I have always been friends with the Longshoremen, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and I think that the rank and file strike is an injury toward all unionists.

It is certainly not my habit to criticize another union. I have all I can do, and sometimes almost more than I can handle, to try and take care of the large Brotherhood of Teamsters.

However, when a strike of any kind seriously injures the Teamsters, I cannot help referring to it. In addition to that, it is my duty to express my opinions for the purpose, if possible, of trying to prevent a repetition of this in the future. As the papers state the case of the Longshoremen, their committee handled the wage controversy with their employers, and after days of negotiation the com-



mittee accepted certain changes, including a raise in wages. The committee then referred the matter to the membership, according to the papers, and the membership accepted the settlement and the agreement with the employers was then signed by the officers of the organization, as per orders from the membership.

If the papers stated the facts correctly, and I believe in this instance they have, there is no reason or cause whatever why there should be what is called a "rebel" or "wildcat" strike. Such actions on the part of labor often injures all of labor. One of my interests in dealing with this matter is because our union had at least 1,000 truck drivers out of work as a result of the strike.

We could perhaps stand all this if the strike was what we call a legitimate strike. If the strikers, or rebels, or agitators, or whatever they may be (and many of the men were real decent trade unionists), but whoever they are, if they felt they did not receive what they wanted, there was a legal way to handle this. That way was that at the expiration of the signed agreement they could remove the committee and see to it that a committee which they believed would handle the matter next time in accordance with the will and wish of the majority should be appointed. There is no excuse whatsoever for kicking over an agreement accepted by the membership, as stated by the newspapers, and signed with the employers. Rebel strikes have brought more adverse legislation and disrespect for trade unionists than anything else that has happened in our country in recent years.

I have no hesitancy in saying that some years ago, before the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law, that the tie-up of the nation's business because of a strike in one key industry helped substantially toward passage of the law. The leaders (their names I will not mention) cared nothing whatever for the other people in the trade union movement, if they could only get their pound of flesh at the expense of the other toilers of the nation.

I repeat; such a general tie-up helped toward passage of the Taft-Hartley Law. There is no doubt in my mind that when the time comes to amend that law, the unauthorized strike of the Longshoremen in New York, where millions of dollars' worth of freight was tied up, will be used against labor in the Halls of Congress when we try to remedy or get rid of some of the detestable laws on the statute books of the nation, both federal and state.

I hold that there is no question so serious between capital and labor that men cannot sit down and

endeavor to adjust same. I also hold that if they fail in adjustment there are boards, and there must be some honest boards, of arbitration even outside of governmental jurisdiction that should be entrusted with the duty of bringing the parties in disagreement together, in order to prevent a general tie-up of industry, especially in these days when the whole world is in a condition of unsettlement and discontent and when, in many countries, conditions of hunger and poverty prevail. Workers should remember that we are not living in the ages past; we are living in a world in which the very heart and soul of America is in danger.

Yes, I know that the employers are sometimes wrong and they hold out to the end, hoping and trusting they can beat the workers out of another dollar. But when employers take that position there should be a means of settling the question by an unprejudiced board to prevent a stoppage of work or a strike that may endanger the nation and the organizations of the workers.

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## *Why We Fight in Korea*

If we ever reach an agreement in Korea you can rest assured that the agreement will be brought about as a result of the power that Russia has over China and because we are building the greatest defense structure in the world. The Korean War is subsidized with men, arms and munitions of war by the Communist Chinese. Korea could not last three months in a war if they did not have outside help.

On the other hand, Communist China, which is over two-thirds of the people of China, is backed up 100 per cent by Russia. Oh yes, I know that Russia will deny this, but we know in our own country, that is the inside officials of the State Department know, that China was so thoroughly impoverished when the Korean War broke out that they could not very conveniently protect themselves.

China, with its three hundred million people, is starving. The masses in China are getting slightly more intelligent. They are reading more now than they did a hundred years ago. The masses of the people of China are turning anywhere to get away from the poverty and disease that have cursed that country for four hundred years. The industry and commerce of China has been grabbed off by the capitalists of the world, headed by the old-time British capitalists. They have no place to go except to Communism, in their opinion, so they turn to the only hope there is, as they see the light, and that is Russian Communism.



Russia, on the other hand, is clever enough and tricky enough to give them just enough to keep going and to keep them from total starvation. Russia has mainly given them war material, including steel, which the Russians have to spare. So Russia, instead of entering into a third World War with the United States some two years ago, decided to test us; our strength, our equipment and our power to fight and supply arms and men five thousand miles away. They tested us out with a trial balloon in Korea, knowing full well they could arrange with China to supply the impoverished country of Korea with the destructive instruments of war, as well as with enough food to keep them from starvation. If Russia had succeeded with the aid of China and by using Korea in setting us back, you can rest assured we would have had a third World War on our hands by this time. Our action and our fighting qualities in Korea have thoroughly demonstrated to Russia that we are not "a push over."

While we hate to think of the number of our young men killed and wounded, in many ways we have demonstrated to China and Russia that we are able to defend ourselves and would defend ourselves against any kind of future aggression. The experiment was costly to us, but it was also a valuable education to us, because we are going to maintain and keep in working condition the military defense we have built up and we will not be deceived again by false promises from the defeated militarists. Of course, I have no confidence whatever in any agreement that Russia enters into. To those people who do not believe in an Almighty God, an oath, a signature or a promise means nothing except a help to them for the moment. The only hope I have is that Russia has been taught a lesson and will not rush us into a third World War for some time to come. We intend, as I gather the information, to keep on building and rebuilding and improving our fortifications and our armaments and our full defense program will be carried on. This information is now in the hands of the inside mob in Russia.

This is to me the clear lesson we have learned from the Korean War. Yes, it will take 70 cents out of every dollar of earnings of big corporations to pay in taxes to carry on this work. But after all, if businessmen and capitalists are wise they will agree it is better to lose the 70 cents paid to the Government for protection for all of us, than to lose the whole system, which we would if Communism succeeded in destroying England and then attacking us from the north and the south for the purpose of destroying the freedoms we now enjoy.

## *Unify Fight Against Reds*

The condition throughout the world is not changing very much. We are still in a state of uncertainty. As a result of this state of uncertainty, the nation will be taxed almost beyond endurance. But we had better make up our minds to pay in taxes all we receive except enough to barely live on respectably.

Everyone is expected to make a sacrifice in these days which almost drive one to discouragement and loss of faith. The civilization of the world is more at stake now than in the days of the Caesars and Neros. In those days of those tyrants, the world was only a small part of the present world. But even in those days, while most of the wars and the destruction of human life were caused by religious beliefs and religious disagreements which led on to the political and military destruction of the earth, the monster of Communism was not heard of. It was not known. There was no religion or belief, even pagan, that compared with the destructive purposes of Communism.

Not only does Communism destroy the individual man and his family, but it takes away from him his property, turns it over to the State and gives him barely enough to live on. If he does not keep his record clean and believe the Government honest, he is put to death, even without a trial. There never was anything like this terrible wave of the madly cancerous disease of Communism in all the past history of the world. The truth of the matter is that as much as we try to laugh it off or deny the facts, Communism is gaining throughout the world.

The Chinese, in their way, even in the days when they followed Confucius, were a religious people. Today all of the military forces of China are turning toward Communism.

Europe is helpless unless we keep a standing army costing all kinds of money there to help to save Europe, or that part of Europe which is not yet taken over by Communism. Outside of England, there is not much force in Europe against Communism. And, according to the papers, in the last general election in Great Britain we find some men who are softly making friendly remarks very favorable towards Communism. Some of us understand the cause of this. England is within six hours of Moscow by air. Three atom bombs dropped on London would probably destroy ten or fifteen million human beings. England has a right to be somewhat alarmed over the power and the dangers of Russia.



Our political machinery in this country seems to be helpless. There is not much difference between both of the major parties. Labor is in a very low position in Washington today. Yes, we will be hearing promises to help labor in the campaigns next year. Promises mean nothing in the political machinery of this country. What has become of the Taft-Hartley Act which the Democratic Party promised and pledged in their platform to repeal? The last information I had from Washington is that their promises to repeal the same have been shelved almost permanently. Even our labor representatives in Washington have partially agreed to this procedure. Perhaps they could do nothing else, knowing that the Southern Democratic leaders would vote with the labor-hating Republicans to crucify labor.

And, in addition to all of this, we have the employers of the nation who are continuing the battle to fight and set back the labor movement of this country. Labor in this country is the only united force fighting Communism, and still we are advised that the Communist agencies are working into the labor movement under cover. If they succeed in arousing the honest working men against our Government, then we will have something to fear. Employers are still diseased with the awful cancerous thirst for making more money, obtaining larger dividends, piling up gold, and they know, or should know, that the first class in society to be destroyed will be the capitalists. Their monies and properties will be confiscated by Communism if Communism gets control. And remember: I said it is gaining in this country and that part of Europe, including England, which a few years ago despised Communism.

Why don't we wake up, all of us—Capital, Labor, Business, Government and the Church, every denomination of the Church, Gentiles and Jews? I repeat; why don't we join our hands together before it is too late and make one united front against the destruction of our civilization led by the hordes of madmen imbued with the one desire to advance their god, Communism?

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### ***The Smooth-Tongued Reds***

Well, at last the people of the nation are beginning to realize the dangers of Communists secretly injecting themselves into the labor movement.

For five years the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has been preaching to the employers and to the public the danger of unions being taken over

either by Communist or underworld strong-armed gangsters.

I have just read a book entitled "We Never Called Him Henry," written by Harry Bennett, formerly one of the top men in the Ford Motor Company in Detroit. I suggest that you members pick up this little 25-cent book, take it home and read it.

Bennett is now out of the Ford organization and is writing some personal stuff about Henry Ford and the outfit. It is really difficult to believe that the conditions he explains could prevail in an American institution.

Then, on Sunday afternoon, October 28, I listened to David Lawrence, a columnist in the daily papers and also the editor of a much-read newspaper in Washington, describe in the finest language over the air the serious problems confronting our nation through Communist spies, agents of Russia, getting into certain organizations of labor.

There are certain industries now on which the whole defense plan may be dependent that are honeycombed with those smooth Communist enemies of our country. The Teamsters' Union has forbidden membership to a man who espouses the doctrines of Communism even though he swears under oath he is not a Communist. A near-Communist is almost as bad as a full-fledged Communist. The Employers' Association of America, with their high-priced advisors and technicians, seem to laugh off this dangerous situation. Some of them have told me that it is a good thing to have a few radical disturbers within the union, so that the business agents and other officers would have trouble. That's where they make a mistake. In their stupid desire for larger profits, they are determined to keep the unions in a state of discontent and agitation, so that it will divert the minds of the rank and file of the membership from working for better working conditions and keep the local unions, as they say, on the jump watching the disturbers.

I hope and trust that as result of what has happened recently in one union down around New York that it will be a lesson to employers and cause them to wake up and think of what we may be coming to as time goes on. Ninety-seven per cent of the organized workers of this country are opposed to the direct naked doctrine of Communism.

There are perhaps thirty or forty per cent of the honest toilers, members of unions, who listen to the agitators and disturbers who raise all kinds of questions endeavoring to embarrass the officers of the local unions. The labor movement, as I have said



before, is the only stumbling block to the Communists. Harry Bridges is supposed to have said once in San Francisco, after his general strike, that he felt if he had the Teamsters with him in San Francisco, or elsewhere up and down the West Coast, he could kick anything, including the Federal Government, out of the State of California.

Those Communists have brains. I've talked to Bridges and he is one of the most cool-headed labor leaders I have met in years, and there is no doubt whatever but that he has at least tried to do something for his longshoremen on the West Coast. But he never forgets the doctrines and principles established in Russia.

There is only one department of Government that is really and truly working and endeavoring to weed out Communists, and that is the FBI, or Federal Bureau of Investigation, under J. Edgar Hoover. The power of that department is limited and all they can do is find the facts and lay the facts before the Department of Justice for prosecution. But we have so many technical strings holding down the Department of Justice that the Communists only very recently were laughing at our failure to send them where they belong; either to prison or out of the country.

Not only are they infesting our country, especially in our congested cities, but they are honeycombing the South American countries and working from there up to our borders. North of us there is a large sprinkling of agitators that I believe are Communists, in Canada.

This so-called world movement of Communism is getting stronger and our people, especially the educated and employing classes, just simply laugh it off or they don't talk, just say "Let the unions fight it out themselves."

This is why we are being taxed as heavily as we are, because 70 cents of every dollar collected in taxes is going into the Department of Defense, which, of course, includes the maintenance and upkeep of a large Army, Navy and Air Force. If it wasn't for the terror and the fear of being hit between the eyes at any moment by Communist Russia or its satellites, we wouldn't need three million men in the regular service and we wouldn't need to spend fifteen billions of dollars maintaining our defense and defense weapons.

I hope to live long enough to see the employers of the nation work hand in hand with labor, with the many churches and with Government to the end that we can fight Communism in unity. If necessary we must give up in taxes all that we earn so we can

defeat, if necessary, this monster now ranging madly and gaining strength throughout the world; the monster of Communism.

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## *England Won't Turn Back*

The press of the nation, which in many instances is not very friendly to organized labor, seems to rejoice over the victory of the Conservative Party in England and the defeat of the Labor Party, which they call "the Socialist Party." The Labor Party is not the Socialist Party, as many people assume. The Labor Party of England has a great number of business and professional men in its membership. You don't have to be a member of a trade union to be a member of the Labor Party. As a matter of fact, it is entirely separate from the labor movement of England. The only thing about it is that the British Trades Congress, which is something similar to the American Federation of Labor, endorses the Labor Party of England. There are millions of members of the Labor Party of England, as I stated before, entirely outside of the trade labor movement.

It is true the Labor Party is what we would call in this country a really progressive party and it has opposed, for a number of years, the Conservative Party headed by Mr. Churchill and his associates. The Conservative Party of England is about the same as the radical labor-hating Republican Party of the United States, but in recent years they have changed. They see the handwriting on the wall. They are much more liberal now than they were some years ago.

Churchill is a great orator and a great man in war, although he blundered seriously in World War I while in charge of the British Navy. He is an aristocrat of the oldest traditions. In reality he could be nothing else because of his ancestors. His father, Randy Churchill, was termed a real Tory by the Labor Party. In the old days he was always a dyed-in-the-wool aristocrat; opposed to the masses of the working people and their organizations.

The old Liberal Party, headed by Lloyd George, a Welchman, was far more progressive in the First World War than the party of Churchill, the Conservative Party.

I am inclined to believe that the Churchill party now returned to office and taking over the affairs of England will not substantially change many of the policies adopted and put into effect during the past six years by the Labor Party.

Mr. Attlee, who headed the Labor Party, was not himself a labor man. He was an intellectualist and



a brilliant scholar before he became head of the Labor Party and Prime Minister of England. He is a very able, honest and sincere man who looks into the future and who, as a reader of history, has seen the downfall of nations because of the ravishing greed of those who controlled and crucified the toilers. And because of his great understanding of world affairs and of history, he tried to save England and only partially succeeded, because England, if it were not for Attlee and the Labor Party, in my judgment (I hope I am wrong), would be a bankrupt nation.

I am no radical. I believe in free enterprise, but if I were in England there is no doubt but that I would go along with what I call the intelligent, far-seeing leaders of the Labor Party. Of course, they had some dissension brought about by this man Bevan in the ranks of labor. And, by the way, this man Bevan is no relative of any kind of the late Ernest Bevin who was head of the Transport Workers and who was one of the finest labor men I have ever met. But the dissension and radicalism of this present Bevan is no surprise to anyone who endeavors to understand human nature. You cannot have seven or eight million men and women in an organization without having men and women who disagree with the general policy of the majority. We have them in this country, not only in the ranks of labor but in the ranks of both political parties. There have even been serious disagreements in the ranks of the National Association of Manufacturers!

I hate to repeat this and I do not like to make the statement, but it is my judgment that England was saved from conditions which I don't like to mention by the Labor Party, and one of the serious situations confronting England then and now is the danger that it may become a satellite of Russia because of its serious financial condition. Our newspapers say that unless we loan England two or more billion dollars they cannot save the pound sterling from fading out almost to the extent of the fading out, some years ago, of the French franc and the German mark.

England is a small, rather isolated country and it is endeavoring to keep employed and to feed forty-three million people within that little territory. How it does so is the mystery of our present civilization. Of course, while the war is on, or the agitation of war is on, its millions are employed in the building up of armaments. But what will happen to England and to the United States should any kind of peace be entered into between our countries and Russia is something I am afraid to think of. I hope and

trust that no matter what we sacrifice, some kind of peace can be entered into between ourselves and Russia so that we and England can be helped towards saving some of the money we are now putting into armaments. From a rough guess and reading statistics of every kind which I endeavor to interpret, more than 70 cents out of every dollar paid in taxes in our country goes into the building of armaments, including the cost of increased soldiery in the Army, Navy and in the air. I would like to live long enough to see this reduced, but not reduced too much at one time, after some kind of agreement with Russia, if that ever comes. We must continue to build, but make substantial reductions in our present armaments race when it is safe to do so. We cannot go on eternally, either here or throughout the rest of the world, paying out all of our revenue for building armaments which fundamentally are meant to destroy some other part of the human family.

I therefore repeat that England and Churchill cannot go back to the old days. They cannot turn back railroads and other large monopolies like coal mines to the original owners because the toilers of the coal mines and of the railroads and other kinds of business institutions were robbed for years—yes, for centuries—by the stockholders and management by taking out every dollar they could in dividends and putting nothing back to maintain the business institutions over which they had charge.

I met Lord Dunraven in Limerick some years ago. His Christian name was Quinn. He was about 88 years old and seemed then in very fine health. He had hundreds of acres of wonderful land in the County Limerick. He owned the whole town of Addir, nearest town or hotel to landing planes from the U. S. He had a staff of about 75 people taking care of his agricultural projects. He came over to our country 30 years ago to challenge us in a yacht race. I also remember when he got honestly defeated in Newport, R. I., he squealed and said he was cheated. All who came before him or since then admit they were given a square deal and that their defeat was based on honest decision and they were beaten by the American yacht because it was the better. Not so Lord Dunraven. I repeat, he squealed. He could not take honest defeat. He seemed to be rolling in wealth.

I asked him where he got his money. He answered he made all his money in the coal mines of England. He fought the miners' union for years. But the unions of England finally made him recognize them. He took out of the coal mines every



dollar that he could and spent it extravagantly in living in England, Ireland and throughout Europe.

We in our country, in a coal mine, produce four times as much coal per man per eight-hour day as the English coal miner did up to the time the Labor Government of England took over the coal mines. Why? Even though we don't like some of our coal operators, they made our mines modern because of the strength and agitation of the organized labor movement of our country, which includes the United Mine Workers. We put through legislation protecting the lives of miners with modern safety devices and even now, with all of the progress made toward safeguarding the mine workers under the ground, there is still room for improvement and greater safety because the danger of coal mining still is something more serious than the average citizen understands.

Churchill will not give back the mines to the owners. The Government must run them whether they like it or not. Churchill will not give back the railroads. The Government must run the railroads or there will be no railroads in England. In addition, the Government must tax the people that can afford to pay to subsidize and continue Government operation of those institutions taken over by the Government in order to save England from bankruptcy and dismemberment.

People do not understand that England lived for centuries on its collection of taxes and royalties from its outside possessions. When Queen Victoria was declared Empress of India by Disraeli, England had reached its highest point. When, in the days of Cecil Rhodes, England controlled the diamond mines of Africa and the large possessions of Cape Town, England was rolling in wealth. But the Dutch separated South Africa from England and it became independent. India has cut away from England, so have all the other rich, immensely wealthy nations that the capitalists, under the protection of the British Government, had robbed for centuries. They are now separate independent countries of their own and they care nothing for England. Canada, Australia and other possessions

pay nothing to England. They are separate national governments and the only benefit England gets from its remaining so-called possessions or colonies is that they give the Mother Country the benefit of the doubt when it comes to trading. England, over the centuries, did a great deal towards colonizing, expanding and developing the countries it controlled, but it also in the same sense kept those countries in conditions of starvation and ignorance.

The condition of England today is pitiful because we in this country like the English as a race. Many of the old revolutionary people of our country were of English extraction. The trade union movement of England is closer and resembles more our American labor movement than any other labor movement in the world, not including Canada and Australia.

I repeat, Churchill and his party may have won a slight victory temporarily. Mr. Churchill, the son of Lord Randy Churchill, will not go back to the days of the Tories, the landlords and the labor-hating capitalists of England, and those of us who will live until the next general election in England, which may be five or six years away, will remember this statement, that the Labor Party of England will be back in power because the capitalists in England, who control the Conservative Party of Churchill, cannot get rid of their craving desire for more wealth and their burning desire to bleed the toiler.

I had to fly to England with a private message from President Roosevelt during World War II. I had lunch with Mr. Churchill and his family at No. 10 Downing Street. We talked very plainly to each other. That was my job. He is a very positive, self-opinionated, strong-willed man. He honestly believes he is the greatest man in the world.

I don't think so. Presently he will come here, or send Eden here, asking for more and more money. We may have to give it to him since he will claim that England is our first line of defense against Russia. If we refuse to give them more money, the British will tell us they are through building armaments. So we will continue to give and give—even though it hurts. We can do nothing else.

#### **THE EMERGENCY CALL FOR BLOOD DONORS**

You may be wondering just how serious the Department of Defense's emergency call for blood donors is. Let us give you a few facts, and you can decide for yourself. Some battle casualties in Korea require 20 pints of blood to live. The over-all average amount of blood needed is about seven pints. With the high percentage of casualties being suffered on the narrow Korean peninsula, front-line medical men have required 300,000 pints per month. The Armed Forces will provide 150,000 pints each month. The rest of us, the civilian population, is asked to give the other 150,000 pints. This blood is urgently needed now.



# General Executive Board Meets

A SPECIAL meeting of the General Executive Board was held at International Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. on October 30 and 31, 1951.

A number of important matters of a general nature, not requiring formal action by way of Board decision or order, or presently of a preliminary character only, were discussed and considered by the Board without any formal action being taken. Those matters of interest to the membership, and on which Board action was taken, are as follows:

Brother Thomas L. Hickey, secretary-treasurer of Truck Drivers' Local Union 807, New York, N. Y., who recently had been appointed 8th Vice President of the International Brotherhood to fill the vacancy caused by the death of former Vice President Michael J. Cashal, was inducted into office as 8th Vice President.

## **Convention Site**

Los Angeles, Calif. was selected as the place for the holding of the next convention of the International Brotherhood. It was decided to convene the convention on Monday, October 13, 1952, subject to change, however, in the event of the existence of an emergency requiring such change.

Representatives of the Central States Drivers' Council and the Ohio Highway Drivers' Council appeared before the Board in connection with a disagreement between those two Councils relating to the affiliation with the Central States Drivers' Council of those Local Unions embraced within the Ohio Highway Drivers' Council and the participation of these Locals with the Central States Drivers' Council in the negotiation, with over-the-road employers, of a new, prospective uniform over-the-road motor freight agreement

## **Special Session Called in Indianapolis**

### **To Study Important Subjects;**

### **Vice President Hickey Inducted**

covering operations in a number of states, including the State of Ohio. After all representatives who desired to speak had been heard, the Board, by unanimous vote, decided that a committee, of not less than three or more than five, be appointed by the General President to meet with a committee of like size appointed by the Central States Drivers' Council and a committee of like size appointed by the Ohio Highway Drivers' Council with the end in view of effecting a harmonious understanding and agreement between the parties involved and of reaching a satisfactory solution of and termination to the matters in dispute. It further decided to, and did, give specific instructions to the representatives of the Central States Drivers' Council and the Ohio Highway Drivers' Council as to the course of conduct to be followed pending the meeting of these three committees and their efforts to bring about a satisfactory understanding between the parties involved in the disagreement and a subsequent termination of such disagreement. The General President then appointed a committee, consisting of Executive Vice President Dave Beck, chairman, Vice President Frank Brewster and Vice President Thomas L. Hickey, the committee to be assisted by David Kaplan.

## **Regular Meeting Set**

Before adjourning the special meeting, the General President expressed his intention of calling a regular meeting of the General Executive Board sometime during the coming winter months, immediately following the winter meetings of the Building and Construction Trades'

Executive Board and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Because the meetings of these two latter organizations are usually held during the month of January, in Florida, the General President stated that, in order to accommodate some of the members of the General Executive Board who will have to attend these meetings, it was most probable the next meeting of the General Executive Board would be held in Florida beginning sometime the first week of February, 1952.

Respectfully submitted to our membership.

DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
*General President.*

## **Local 600 Drivers Take Rodeo Honors**

Three veteran truck drivers, all members of Teamsters Local No. 600, were winners in the finals of the recent Missouri State Truck Rodeo.

A crowd of 2,000 at Santa Cruz KC Council Park, in Pine Lawn, Mo., watched them display their driving ability.

The three winners included William Brunner, an employee of Pacific-Intermountain Express, who took top honors in the straight truck competition; Ben Winterberger, employed by Dohrn Transfer Co., who won in the tandem axle trailer class; and Hoge C. Steinert, also employed by Dohrn, winner in the single axle trailer competition. Winterberger was a national winner in 1949.

William L. "Buck" Ryan, president of Local No. 600, extended his personal congratulations to the winners.



# Miscellaneous Group Broadened

**A**TTENDED by 115 delegates representing 45 cities, the Second National Miscellaneous Conference held a fruitful two-day meeting in Chicago last month.

Presided over by Conference Chairman William Griffin of Seattle, the several sessions discussed organizing problems in the miscellaneous trades, took action to enlarge the scope of the Conference, and heard informative talks on such diverse subjects as wage stabilization and health and welfare plans. Executive Vice President Dave Beck addressed the opening meeting and complimented the Conference on a year of steady progress.

## ***Committee Expanded***

Two actions were taken at the Chicago meeting that will change the structure of the Miscellaneous Conference. The Committee on Kraft Foods was expanded to encompass other national firms and will be known as the National Com-

## ***Wage Stabilization, Jurisdictional Problems, Welfare Plans Discussed; Food Committee Expanded; 'Newspaper Committee' Is Organized***

mittee on Food Processing, Manufacturing, Sales and Distribution. Likewise, another committee was set up to consider the special problems of studio, radio, television, film, newspaper and periodical drivers and circulation department employees.

At the initial meeting of the latter group, Jack Goldberger of San Francisco was elected acting chairman, and Joseph Prebenda of Detroit, acting secretary. Future meetings of the "Newspaper Committee," as it will be known, will be held simultaneously with meetings of the Miscellaneous Trades Conference in order to permit delegates from mixed locals to attend both meetings.

Conference Chairman William Griffin opened the Conference's first

session with an over-all report on the year's developments. He made these points:

1. A real start had been made toward setting up a "contract file" for the information of locals.

2. The formation of the National Kraft Committee had had a "salutary effect" on Kraft, and had been of some benefit in dealings with other national processors of food. "When it is realized that frozen foods now comprise approximately 6 per cent of the total food sold in grocery stores, the importance of organizing work in this field cannot be overemphasized," Griffin noted. The Kraft Committee, he reported, was successful in its petition to negotiate on a state-wide basis in Wisconsin, and it had partly solved an



Attending the Second National Miscellaneous Conference in Chicago, November 8 and 9, were 115 delegates representing 45 cities.



organizing problem in Los Angeles.

3. The Teamsters have presented to the Wage Stabilization Board a request for a 10 per cent increase in all three elements that go to make up the earnings of a driver-salesman working on commission. (The three elements include the guarantee, the base wage upon which commissions are added, and the commission rate.) In a later appearance before the Conference, Ray McCall, Teamster member of a special WSB panel, recounted some of the problems that the panel encountered in trying to devise a formula that would work satisfactorily. McCall also pointed out that the panel's recommendations to the Board might or might not be accepted. Several hundred Teamster contracts, negotiated under free collective bargaining, will be affected by whatever formula the WSB adopts.

### ***Speakers Listed***

Vice President Beck's address, given at the opening session, was a highlight of a program that included informative talks by Chairman Griffin; Einar C. Mohn, General Organizer and International Representa-



Executive Vice President Dave Beck addressed opening session of the Second National Miscellaneous Conference and praised it for a year of steady progress in its organizing efforts.

tive; Arthur Morgenstern, health and welfare consultant to the Western Conference of Teamsters; William Hicks, secretary-treasurer of the Miscellaneous Conference; and Ray McCall.

Complimenting the Conference on its year's progress in organizing work among the miscellaneous

trades, Beck said that "gigantic strides" would be made when the correct machinery existed. He asserted that Teamster organizing work had been successful with just the "semblance of organization," and confidently predicted the day would come "when we will write into our contracts that our trucks will not take gas and oil except where the personnel employed in the stations are organized."

Beck emphasized repeatedly that jurisdiction was the Teamsters' life-line, and that in no field was this more important than in the miscellaneous trades. Recognizing the value of the Conference as a medium of exchange for ideas and information among the delegates, Beck went on to observe that organizing must be done in the field. It was there, he said, that the ideas developed at the Conference should be translated into action. "Our job is to harness what we all know," he declared, in calling for a "great fraternity to solve the problems facing us."

### ***Work Was Transferred***

Referring to jurisdictional problems, Beck said, "As we bettered conditions for men in our jurisdiction, we found our work was being transferred somewhere else. So we found we had to spread out. Thousands of people rightfully in our jurisdiction are found in dual organizations."

Organization work in the driver-salesman field really commenced when the over-the-road drivers were organized, Beck said. "The militancy of the Teamsters led the way," he declared. The Teamsters have fought many fights to preserve jurisdiction, and while the organization might never be able to stop raids on Teamster jurisdiction, the situation will be improved, he said.

Discussing America's free enterprise system, Beck said, "If free enterprise is going to be saved, the employers better realize that organization is here to stay. Industry



Chairman William Griffin of Seattle, left, presided over the Miscellaneous Conference meeting in Chicago. At right is William Hicks, secretary-treasurer.



should get in concert with responsible labor unions." Thousands of employers today would rather deal with the Teamsters than with any other union, he said, for the reason that the Teamsters "stick to their contracts."

"That kind of labor relations will stand the test of time," the Executive Vice President said. He closed his Conference remarks by urging that unions do all in their power to keep their economic strength and not try to find political strength.

Reviewing the work of the Kraft Foods Committee, International Representative Einar Mohn told the Conference that a policy had been formulated that could lead to a national contract, though it "might be a long way off." He reported steady progress in that direction, and noted that the number of driver-salesmen across the country had been increasing substantially. The Teamsters have refused to recognize Kraft's national pension plan, calling for compulsory retirement at age 65, feeling that it is properly a matter for collective bargaining.

### **Review Technical Devices**

Opening the afternoon session with a discussion of problems at-



**Ray McCall, Teamster member of special Wage Stabilization Board panel, brought informative report to the Conference.**

tendant on the organizing of workers in the coin-operated-machine field, Chairman Griffin reviewed some technical developments in the field. He described a joint project of Coca-Cola and Westinghouse that may eliminate cup venders. A machine now developed under this joint project, on receiving the inserted coin, employs steel fingers to pick up the bottle, remove the cap and pour the drink. Acceptance of this machine

by the public might ultimately displace those that mix syrup and carbonated water.

Organizing the coin-operated-machine business was not as difficult as many people think, International Trustee James R. Hoffa, of Detroit, told the Conference. Hoffa made his remarks in response to a request by Chairman Griffin for a report on the Detroit situation. A court victory for the Teamsters in the automobile city resulted when a city judge took the position that picketing of non-union machines was legal, so long as the picketing did not reflect on the establishment where the machine was situated. The Teamster union label appears now on all Detroit machines, Hoffa said. He also told of a Detroit city ordinance that requires operators to give the location of all machines.

### **Use of the Label**

Use of the union label could be an important factor in organizing the coin-operated-machine field, the Conference agreed, but Chairman Griffin urged discretion in its use. The Conference took general recognition that racketeers had moved into some areas. One delegate observed that while the racketeers



During meeting of the Second National Miscellaneous Conference in Chicago, a conference was called to set up a newspaper committee, which will include studio, radio, television, film, newspaper and periodical drivers and circulation department employees. Seated around table from left are John T. O'Brien, Cleveland; E. A. Clancy, Oakland; Fred J. Roberts, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. R. Sherry, Kansas City; Edward J. Donovan, Chicago; Jack Goldberger, San Francisco (elected acting chairman); Joseph Prebenda, Detroit (elected acting secretary); Howard R. Nivens, South Bend, Ind.; John E. Maloney, Chicago; Einar O. Mohn, General Organizer and International Representative, San Francisco; Frank J. Matula, Jr., Los Angeles. Standing are Maurice E. Day, Indianapolis, Ind.; Louis Tommer, Cleveland, and Ralph A. Berry, Cleveland.



might not be adverse to organization, they would tend to "freeze out" the small operators and then a real fight would come. In this respect, Chairman Griffin commented that Better Business Bureaus in many cities were alert to "gyp" machines. He urged locals to cooperate with the Better Business Bureau whenever the bureau would cooperate in nailing down the "gyp" machines.

A feature of the second day's meeting was a talk on the subject, "Welfare Plans in Labor Negotiations," by Arthur Morgenstern, health and welfare consultant to the Western Conference of Teamsters. He described the welfare plan that now covers 225,000 members and their families, and pointed out pitfalls to be avoided by locals in negotiating similar plans.

### **Can Be 'Frankensteins'**

"Properly installed welfare plans can be of greater value to the labor movement in tying the membership closer to it than through any previous contacts that we have ever had," Morgenstern declared. "On the other hand, a poorly established welfare plan can become a Frankenstein that will tear down all the good that has been done in trying to solidify the membership of the unions.

"In the earliest part of our labor negotiations it is very necessary that we make our position with the employer groups very definite as to where responsibility for the success or failure of the plan rests. If the plans fail, and many that I have seen established will, untold damage will come to the local unions and the secretary who advised his membership to take it in lieu of wage increases. On the other hand, if the plan is successful, the union should enjoy the full benefits that will accrue from it. Our position, therefore, is that, although all plans must be set up under joint administration of the employers and the unions, the employers' responsibility ends in seeing that all of the funds are hon-



Arthur Morgenstern, health and welfare consultant to the Western Conference of Teamsters, addressed Conference on "Welfare Plans in Labor Negotiations."

estly administered, whereas the unions' responsibility rests in seeing that proper plans are established, that claims are paid promptly, and that the members get all the benefits to which they are entitled under the program."

As set up on the West Coast, the Teamster welfare plan is known as "the five-cent an hour plan."

Under it, programs have been set up to cover practically the entire medical costs of the members and at least 80 per cent of the medical costs of members' dependents.

Concluding his talk, Morgenstern stressed three points to be observed in negotiations on welfare plans. They are:

1. The plan must cover the member and his entire family.
2. It must be a good plan, one that is better than anything heretofore carried in the industry.
3. It must be administered under the supervision of someone in the union who is interested in the well-being of the members. It should not be administered by the employers or an insurance company.

At the final session of the two-day meeting, Conference Chairman William Griffin summed up the

ideas expressed at the meetings and pledged an all-out effort in the coming year to carry out the wishes of the delegates. He expressed the thanks of the Conference to Executive President Dave Beck, to Einar Mohn for his work on the National Kraft Committee, to Ray McCall for his able presentation of the intricacies connected with the establishment of a wage formula for commission salesmen, and to Arthur Morgenstern for his enlightening discussion of welfare plans. The Policy Committee was also thanked for its productive work during the year.

### **"Normal Contracts"**

Leaving a final thought with the delegates on wage stabilization, International Representative Mohn urged locals to negotiate a "normal contract," and to develop the best arguments that could be made in its favor.

## **Council 37 Aids Freedom Crusade**

Joint Council No. 37 of Oregon has been highly commended by T. Lawson McCall, Oregon State Chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, for its activities on behalf of the recent Crusade in Oregon.

To urge contributions to the drive, the Oregon Crusaders sent a "Crusade for Freedom motorcade" through 82 Oregon towns and villages. A Teamster truck driver of Local No. 162, Portland, was at the wheel of the rig, as that union's contribution to the campaign. Fuel for the Freedom truck was furnished by AFL Warehousemen of Local No. 206. *The Oregon Teamster* gave excellent publicity to the venture.

Seeking contributions to establish radio stations in Europe and Asia to pierce the Iron Curtain, the motorcade visited nearly all of the state's population centers.



# Dairy Conference Plans Drive

**S**TEPS toward intensifying organization work in the dairy industry and discussion of problems facing milk wagon drivers including wage adjustments and changing trends in distribution marked the highlights of the Mid-States-East Coast Dairy Conference held in St. Louis, Mo., October 26-27. One hundred and twenty delegates were present from 100 cities and the Dominion of Canada at the sessions.

During the two-day meeting the delegates from the 26 states represented heard discussions and points of view of management, the Government and labor. Speakers included:

—Richard Nugent, vice president of the General Ice Cream Corporation and former industry member of the War Labor Board in World War II;

## *Mid-States-East Coast Conclave October 26*

*Attended by 120; Plans Drafted to Intensify*

*Organizational Work; Wage Problems Considered*

—Ray McCall, member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and labor member on a special panel on commissions payments of the Wage Stabilization Board;

—George Faunce, general counsel of the Continental Baking Company and industry member of the commissions panel on which McCall serves;

—Herbert Forest, deputy chief, dairy industry branch, United States Department of Agriculture;

—Professor Karl Schumacher, marketing specialist, Department of Agriculture Economics, University of Wisconsin;

—Gene Larson, field representative of the Office of Price Stabilization and former chairman of the Mid-States-East Coast Dairy Conference;

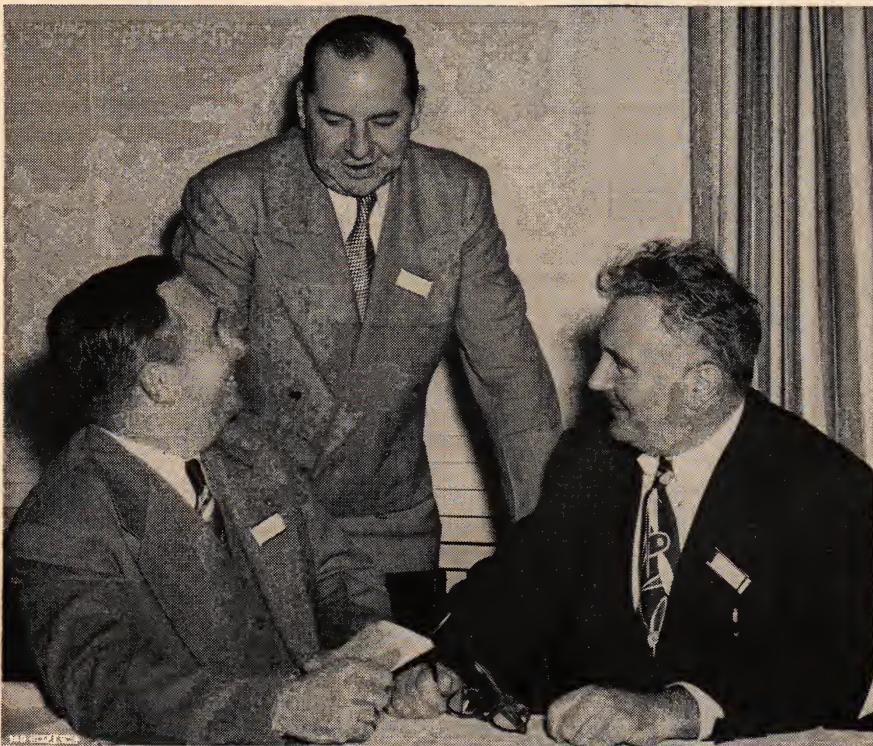
—Harry Craig, general counsel of the Joint Council No. 13, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In addition to the addresses made at the two-day sessions, the delegates heard reports and discussions led by Eugene Hubbard, Conference chairman; Frank Tobin, research director, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Harry Tevis, Local No. 205, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas Haggerty, treasurer of the Conference and secretary-treasurer of Local No. 753, Chicago; D. J. Buchanan, Local No. 647, Toronto, Canada; and Peter Hoban, president of Local No. 753, Chicago.

## *Progress Reported*

In addition to these discussion speakers a number of delegates gave informal reports from the floor on the progress of organization work in their areas. Patrick Burke, secretary-treasurer, Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 603, St. Louis, was chairman of the arrangements committee and gave the opening address of welcome. Eugene Hubbard, Local No. 246, Washington, D. C., conference chairman, presided at the sessions.

The meeting was the first general session of the dairy conference held since the meeting in Washington last June. During the intervening period a number of problems of pressing nature had risen which, the officials felt, made another conference imperative in order that these problems might be considered



**HELP PROMISED**—Eugene Hubbard, business representative of Local No. 246, Washington, D. C., is apparently pleased at the promise of assistance from two Chicago local members when negotiations come up next for the capital city local. Thomas Haggerty (center) secretary-treasurer of Chicago Local No. 753, and Peter Hoban, president of No. 753 conferred with Hubbard at the St. Louis dairy meeting. Hubbard is conference chairman and Haggerty, conference treasurer.



by representatives of the member locals.

R. J. Nugent, vice president of the General Ice Cream Corporation and labor spokesman for the giant National Dairy Products Corporation, presented management's general position in his address to the Teamsters. The points he made are at variance with the fundamental principles of trade unions in general and the Teamsters in particular. His speech is reported here in order that the members might know the views of a representative leader of employers in the dairy field.

Nugent praised relations between his company and the Teamsters' Union. He said that everything "had been laid on the table and while we have not always agreed, there have been honest differences of opinion, the company enjoyed fine relations." He said that a fundamental cause of difficulties between union and management often could be found in the fact that not always was either side completely honest or fair—and there can be no substitute for fair dealing.

### 'Unions Need Good Men'

The speaker criticized the union's democratic approach to the selection of business representatives and said that some method should be found by unions whereby when good men are selected they can be kept in office indefinitely. He said the pressure within a union often resulted in fantastic demands on employers.

The dairy executive urged all business representatives to become familiar with market conditions and the problems facing the employer since both worker and management have a common goal, that of suc-

cessfully selling the consumer. He said he thought the unions had not given sufficient recognition to knowledge of business conditions of the industry.

"We must not forget that our dairy products are sold to consumers in competition with other products. . . . There is keen competition for the consumer dollar and our products' prices must be fair and represent value."

The dairy executive discussed the five-day week, long a goal in the industry. While he did not go into detail, he made it clear that he felt that the five-day week was not in



**INDUSTRY SPOKESMAN**—R. J. Nugent, vice president of the General Ice Cream Corporation, Schenectady, N. Y. and an industry leader was one of the principal speakers at the dairy meeting.

the best interests of the industry from a long-range point of view.

A plea was made to help industry make a profit. Mr. Nugent said, "If you want to get what you are entitled to, then you have an obligation to do everything possible to maintain business on efficient levels. I have no patience with or sympathy for those who want everything and

are willing to do nothing in return."

The speaker also took exception to the rate-for-the-job theory and said he felt that good work should be recognized and there should be some procedure set up for merit increases. He said such a system would result in better pay and lower costs in the industry.

Mr. Nugent said he thought too often matters of critical importance were left to decision at the local level. He said that "when matters get out of hand, the local business representative should be required to consult with his superior and call him in for conferences in an attempt to reach an amicable solution."

Management is often wrong, the speaker conceded, and may be right, in his opinion, no more times than union representatives. He said both have an obligation to be fair with each other to avoid friction. He said that management should realize that just because a man belongs to a union does not mean he is still not working for the employer.

### Unions Need Information

"I also believe," said Nugent, "that management has an obligation to give a union representative facts pertinent to the business from which union business representatives can reach fair conclusions."

He closed by appealing to the Teamsters to give proper consideration to the economic factors of the industry and to accept constructive ideas which will increase efficiency.

Ray McCall, labor member of the commission panel of the Wage Stabilization Board, discussed the several approaches to commission workers' wage increases which were being made to the WSB. He described the various theories advanced for increasing wages for this class and pointed out that labor had contended for an increase of the authorized percentage—formerly 10 per cent, but since increased due to increased living costs—on all elements of a commissioned worker's earnings. This position advanced by labor was discussed thor-

**ALWAYS BUY SUPPLIES**  
where this symbol is displayed







oughly by Frank Tobin September 18 before the Wage Stabilization Board. The complete text of the statement submitted by Mr. Tobin appeared in the October INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

McCall said that the job of working out an equitable formula was being made difficult by many different ideas being advanced. The task of developing a simple formula was likewise being complicated by complex theories which had been evolved by interested groups. He emphasized that he favored the labor point of view which he said had advocated a method which would prove both simple to understand and administer and would be fair to all elements involved—the worker, the employer and the public.

### ***Solution Is Proffered***

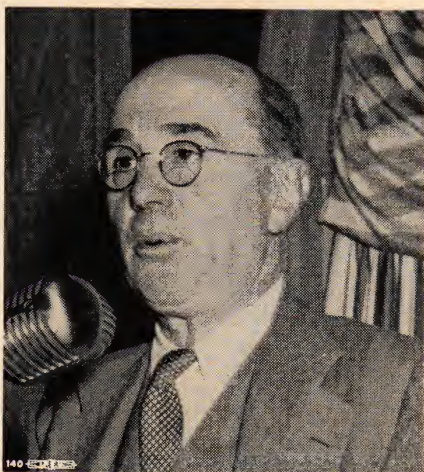
After McCall spoke, George Faunce, who represents management on the commission panel presented his point of view. He complimented McCall on setting forth many of the complexities with which the panel was faced and said that he hoped a suitable formula could be worked out. Faunce endeavored to pose the problem as he saw it and to suggest certain elements of the solution necessary in order to provide a satisfactory conclusion to the long-pending requests for equitable rates.

Faunce said that in brief the problem is “to apply WSB stabilization principles to employees paid on a commission basis.” He said he wanted to see a formula developed which would be fair to employer and employee and yet simple enough to be “self-administered” and requiring no difficult enforcement procedures. He said he thought a solution could be found despite the fact that commission-selling embraces a wide range of merchandise in the American economy.

He criticized those who contend that no satisfactory formula can be reached and therefore all situations

must be met in a case-by-case proceeding. He said the case-by-case solution was used in World War II and he was hopeful that a better method can be found in the present emergency.

“I have now reached a conclusion,” Faunce said, “that the so-called case-by-case method must be rejected (1) because of the fairly obvious desirability of having a self-administered formula for new cases which will avoid those terrible delays in getting agreed-upon increases into the pockets of our employees; (2) because such a formula must be developed promptly to assist the Board in processing the



**SEEKS FORMULA**—George Faunce, general counsel of the Continental Baking Company, and panel member of the Wage Stabilization Board, told the Teamsters he believes a fair and workable formula for commission-paid workers increases could be developed.

hundreds of cases which are now on file for approval and are stymied for lack of a theory under which to be processed; (3) because I am sure such a formula can be developed.”

Following his declaration that a formula can be developed the speaker set forth certain “main elements” of the answer.

First he said the primary element is that the foundation of the formula is the amount of “take home pay.” Secondly, he said, that the payroll period must not be limited to a single period but must consider a six months period in fairness to workers in seasonal jobs.

Thirdly, as the percentage allowable under Regulation No. 6 is applied, it should be applied to the take-home pay as determined and this would give the total gross amount of allowable increase without approval. But there should be an offset to the gross increase to some extent based on the result of increases in prices since January, 1950 of the commodity sold by commissioned workers. This is “for the reason that in all true methods of commission compensation, the rate of commission is calculated on the *price* of the commodity sold and, therefore, the earnings of the commission-paid person change with the price of the commodity. Unless such offset is allowed violence would be done to the WSB 10 per cent formula and in some cases the increase would be nearer 20 per cent than 10 per cent and moreover hourly paid workers would be put at a disadvantage.

### ***WSB Policy Rapped***

Fifthly, Faunce said, after taking the price offset the net allowable paid should be permitted without any prior approval. Sixthly, in situations where a guarantee exists separate from the combination of base pay and commission, such guarantee could be raised to not more than some stated percentage of the average current take-home pay. Finally, the speaker said, there “must be a requirement that no commission rate, as such, can be changed on a self-administered basis, and only in rare and unusual cases of hardship should the Board approve a change in the commission rate as such.” He called the making of such arbitrary changes in a rising and inflationary economy the “most inflationary engine the WSB could develop,” and thus again inequities favoring commission-paid personnel would result.

Background of the Federal milk marketing program was given by Mr. Forest of the Department of Agriculture. He traced the origin,



development and present operation of the marketing agreements. He said that in the early days some 40 years ago only the dealers knew how much milk there was in the channels of supply and the producers (farmers) were always at a disadvantage. Farmers organized cooperatives and got exemption from the anti-trust laws and as a result a classified price program developed.

In the early 30's producers came to Washington and demanded that some relief be given their situation and the Government adopted what was primarily the old co-op price program and in the Triple-A act of 1933 a sentence was inserted giving authority to set up marketing areas and agreements. By a subsequent act in 1937 the program was spelled out more specifically and milk handlers are obliged to comply.

Under the changing economics of the industry the effect had evolved from purely price relief for the farmers or producers to one tending to establish stability in the dairy industry and that is the basis today—stability.

### ***How Orders Are Issued***

Forest pointed out that the administration is local and while he said that the department believes it is better to have no regulation—which is part of our American tradition—the economics of milk demand some sort of procedures. Through the orderly processes of working with the industry the procedures of holding hearings has developed and no orders are issued until after a hearing is held and all affected parties are given an opportunity to be heard. Following the hearings, the orders are made and then reviewed and two-thirds of the farmers must approve.

At this point the Agriculture expert pointed out that many consumer and labor groups vitally affected pay little or no attention to these hearings yet both groups have a stake in them. Federal orders



**U.S.D.A. EXPERT**—Herbert Forest, deputy chief of the dairy industry branch of the Department of Agriculture told the Teamster dairy delegates the problems involved in operating Federal milk marketing agreements.

can be terminated by direct order of the Secretary of Agriculture or by action of the farmer if 50 per cent favor termination. The speaker pointed out that efforts were made to avoid compulsion and regimentation in this field and that that general philosophy was in the minds both of the Department of Agriculture and of the members of Congress.

The U. S. D. A. has devised a price increase and decrease system based on the supply and demand and stability system. He made it clear that different areas have different problems and the orders issued by the Secretary of Agriculture are tailored to fit different areas.

"We do not have a free market in the fluid milk market," Forest emphasized. "There is an inequality of bargaining power between the producers and the dealers. The Federal program in effect substitutes price-fixing by the Government in the public interest for price-fixing solely by the dealers."

The Federal program has enough flexibility that price changes can be made to meet changes in the stability requirements. He said he felt that all Teamsters should understand the marketing program and should take a more active part in hearings held in marketing areas.

Frank Tobin in commenting on

Mr. Forest's remarks underscored the recommendation and said that milk wagon drivers should have more interest in the hearings.

"Too often," said Tobin, "higher milk prices are blamed on the milk wagon drivers who have nothing to do with price changes. We should be fully educated and informed on this program in our own interest."

A review of the economics of the milk industry was given by Professor Schumacher of the University of Wisconsin who is a national authority on dairy marketing problems. He said that milk production, considering the nation as a whole has varied little, not more than 5 per cent in any one year in a long time, but the shifts in uses of dairy products are pronounced. He pointed out that less of the housewife's food dollar is going for dairy products by 5 per cent than in pre-war years. While this may not seem to be particularly alarming, the dairy expert pointed out the fact that the industry is "losing ground."

### ***Statistics Are Cited***

Schumacher gave comparative figures for 1925, 1940 and 1950 showing shifts in family per capita consumption of dairy products. American cheese as of 1950 was 5.4 pounds per capita as compared with 4.3 in 1940 and evaporated milk had risen to 18 pounds as compared to 9.1 pounds in 1925. Butter has declined and oleomargarine has increased. Butter in 1950 showed a per capita consumption of 10.8 pounds as compared with 16.9 pounds in 1940, whereas oleo has gone from 1.9 pounds per capita in 1940 to 6.1 pounds in 1950.

He pointed out the sharp decrease in butter consumption should be a matter for concern and showed a pronounced shift from animal fat to vegetable fat. In 1922, he said animal fat consumption was 28.2 pounds per capita and vegetable fat 11.5 pounds per capita whereas in 1950 figures show that animal fat consumption had declined to 21.3



pounds and vegetable fats have climbed to 21.7 pounds.

"This market really has been 'loaned,' but is definitely not lost—you can't write butter out of the picture."

He also pointed out that dry milk solids (non-fat) utilization in the home has been picking up rapidly. The increase is shown in the growth from 1946 when 2,000,000 pounds were produced to 1950 when 50,000,000 pounds were produced and the production for 1952 is estimated at 75,000,000 pounds.

The Wisconsin professor commented on findings of nutrition experts and said, "There are many places where we need more non-fluid products in the interest of improved nutrition. It is time that we sold all dairy products any time any place."

Fluid skim milk is also up in consumption, he said and the new product known as VIM, a 2 per cent fat product, promises to be a big developer in the dairy field. So-called concentrated milk, the three-to-one variety was described as thus far not a "howling success."

In outlining what he believes are the problems facing the dairy industry Prof. Schumacher said, that "We need a mutual understanding of objectives—in this we all have a stake—farmers, dealers, milk wagon drivers. We should have a unity of purpose in this industry. We have fumbled the ball in the past. Too often one segment of the industry blames another and this situation hurts us all."

### **Store Milk Trend Noted**

In looking ahead at future problems, he said, "The dairy industry is becoming more mechanized as to distribution to the ultimate consumer. More and more housewives are going to the store for their milk—this should be of serious concern to your group. A further problem we must all face: the figures show that there is a definite underconsumption of milk products in the low income groups. Some way will



**MARKETING SPECIALIST**—Prof. Karl Schumacher of the University of Wisconsin explained to the dairy meeting how trends are shifting in dairy products distribution and consumption.

have to be found to see that these people get more and more dairy products which they need for good nutrition. These problems are ever-present in today's dairy situation and they cannot be evaded—it is up to all of us to help in solving them."

Gene Larson, former conference chairman, was given a warm welcome by the delegates when he came forward to speak briefly on the dangers of inflation. Mr. Larson, now associated with the OPS, emphasized the importance of stabilization of the national currency. He rapped the present Defense Production act as "almost impossible," and pointed to the Capehart and Herlong amendments as specific obstacles to economic stabilization.

When Harry Craig, general counsel of Joint Council No. 13 spoke he outlined the background of recent labor law developments and warned that the traditional right of picketing is being circumscribed by decisions of the courts. He traced the growth of picketing protection from the days of labor injunctions and the cases and legislation of more recent years which give labor certain basic guarantees.

"Recently, however, we have seen this right to picket being constantly pecked away. The courts today seem not too disposed in favor of labor and we therefore must plan our strategy carefully."

He gave illustrations of recent cases in his area and said that trade unions must tread carefully lest they fall into some of the traps set under the Taft-Hartley laws or some of the restrictive state statutes.

### **Regional Reports Given**

During the two-day sessions reports on progress in various parts of the country were given by many delegates. Thomas Haggerty of No. 753, Chicago, reported on the Chicago distribution situation and Peter Hoban, president of that local, gave a report on the union's pension and welfare plan. D. J. Buchanan of Toronto reported on progress in Canada and announced that a conference was going to be called in Winnipeg to stimulate organization work.

Harry Tevis, No. 205, Pittsburgh, reported on his area's situation including the problem resulting in a three-weeks strike. Joseph Flaherty, No. 497, Akron, Ohio, spoke on the multiple-container problem in his area. George M. Burquist, No. 471, Minneapolis, Minn., described the vending machine situation in his area. James Luken, No. 98, Cincinnati, Ohio, described the distribution in the Cincinnati area.

During an evening dinner meeting the delegates heard an address by Joseph F. Holland, public relations representative of the Pevely Dairy Company of St. Louis, Mo.

Following the two-day sessions in St. Louis, a committee from the conference met with 25 milk distributors from the several major cities from coast to coast to discuss the problem of preserving retail milk distribution. Cities represented in the conference by distributors included New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Toledo and Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo. and Los Angeles, Calif.

The date and time of the next conference was not set. Delegate Buchanan of Toronto, Canada, extended an invitation to the conference to cross the border for its next meeting.



# EDITORIALS

## *Cloud on the Horizon*

The cloud of unemployment is on the horizon in several spots in the United States. This may seem like a strange observation at a time when employment seems at an all-time high and the national production machine is moving along in high gear.

The fact is, however, that the shift-over from peacetime production to partial mobilization is causing sharp dislocations in several areas. In Detroit, for example, the mayor told an AFL labor group recently that 100,000 persons were out of work in that city. He thought as the defense program moved along they would be reabsorbed in industry.

But Detroit is not the only city hit. There are other places, cities where people have been displaced or thrown out of work and there may be no new defense contracts to take up the slack. Thus the people thrown out of work in these areas are faced with the necessity of moving out where jobs can be found.

There is bound to be some shifting in the working force as the result of the change in our production from peace to mobilization. But let us hope the dislocations can be kept at a minimum. Let us hope the cloud on the job horizon does not develop into a storm of unemployment.

## *Taxes Not Living Costs?*

To say that taxes which workers must pay are not living costs would be to make a statement which only looks ridiculous to the person paying the taxes. Yet this in effect is what a subcommittee of the House of Representatives said recently following a study of the Consumer's Cost of Living Index compiled by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Organized labor has been saying that income taxes should be counted into the cost of living as computed by the BLS. Those groups of labor which have in their agreements escalator clauses are especially interested in the discussion on taxes as income. If taxes are counted, the index would move up sharply and result in wage increases. The Department of Labor reports that nearly 1,000 labor contracts now exist which have escalator clauses.

The reporting subcommittee said that recognition

of taxes as income would force the index up and ultimately result in inflation which would be difficult to control.

Perhaps when we return to "normal"—whatever that may be—at least when we return to a period of non-inflationary economics, it may be possible to get the experts at BLS to include taxes. In the meantime, the committee's finding is small comfort to those who had hoped to see a revision.

## *No Relief Till '52*

American consumers are about to feel the effects of the Capehart amendment to the Defense Production law. As the result of House of Representatives' action on October 16, action on this amendment will be delayed until 1952.

Under this amendment which was slipped in without study or hearings, manufacturers and processors may pass on to consumers all increases in costs between June 25, 1950 (when the Korean War started) and July 26, 1951. Labor fought this amendment and has asked for its repeal. The Senate did act but the House bottled it up.

While this was blocked the price situation was getting worse. And recently the Office of Price Stabilization announced increases effective this month as the result of the Capehart amendment. Thus consumers will have to pay higher costs, all because Congress was not responsive to the public will.

Action on this matter is merely another illustration of why labor should see that its friends are elected to Congress. The Gompers edict of "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies" never had better application than it has today.

## *Minority Government*

Winston Churchill has returned to power as Prime Minister of Great Britain, but under conditions greatly at variance with those which he had hoped and anticipated would occur. He had wished to be returned to No. 10 Downing Street by a rousing vote of confidence with a great popular majority.

The British elections had different results however. The Labor Party supporters actually polled more votes



than did the Conservatives. The latter, however, won more seats in the House of Commons and thus won control of the government. The final tabulation indicates that Labor polled slightly less than 49 per cent of the votes and the Conservatives polled 48 per cent. Votes of the Liberals and other groups account for the remainder.

Mr. Churchill, when he headed His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, used to plague the Attlee government by calling it a "minority government." Now the same charge can be made against the new Conservative regime.

The people of England have not shown that they have an overwhelming confidence in the Conservative formula for getting them out of their economic difficulties. Mr. Churchill thus is tackling a big job under severe handicaps, not the least of which is the lack of a majority of the voters to favor his party. When the going gets rough—and it apparently is—Churchill will need all the support he can get. He may well regret his taunts to the Labor party of "minority government."

### ***"Let's Get Out of the Muddle"***

It isn't often that a labor publication feels inclined to comment editorially on an industry or management publication, but one has come to our attention recently that seems worth noting. This booklet is called "Let's Get Out of the Muddle" and concerns the nation's highway situation as viewed by General Motors.

The booklet points out the many advances made in transportation in the last 50 years and calls attention to the fact that 25,000 towns are off rail lines and must be served by trucks only for their freight and merchandise. The many other steps which have been taken to make this country advanced in motor freight transport are also pointed out in this publication.

What are the reasons we are in a muddle today and what are the basic factors which need attention? Here are some as listed:

- many highways are obsolete; they are worn out and have outlived their life usefulness and expectancy;

- we neglected our highways seriously during World War II;

- inflation has curtailed our construction dollar so seriously that we are not getting what we had bargained for through our highway building funds;

- increased traffic is causing great difficulty in town and country and creating serious congestion situations which must be solved.

- we built our roads for yesterday, not today; few foresaw the tremendous growth or needs of motor transport;

- city's have become traffic bottlenecks;

- we have not spent our highway funds wisely.

With this analysis few would disagree. The pub-

lication urges attention to the National System of Interstate Highways, a point which THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER has made on several occasions.

The need for action is imperative if we are to avoid becoming entrapped in the tremendous motor transportation system we have built. We are strangling ourselves in traffic difficulties. This means that both passenger and freight transport will lose seriously to other modes of carriage.

Teamsters should be especially interested in efforts to improve our highway system, for improvements would bring not only safer and easier driving conditions, but would result in progress which would guarantee permanent jobs in the motor industry.

Highway improvement should be a high priority matter—we can ill afford further neglect of our roads.

### ***But When?***

Vice President Alben Barkley addressed the recent convention of the UAW-AFL and said that the Truman administration is committed to restoring the fair bargaining standards "mutilated by restrictive legislation."

Mr. Barkley should be familiar with the way in which these standards have indeed been wrecked by legislation. No one knows better than the Teamsters the lessons of restrictive legislation. Long before there was a Taft-Hartley law, we were up against—and still are—the infamous Hobbs Act. Yes, we know what the vice president is talking about when he mentions restrictive legislation.

These are fine words from Mr. Barkley. We would like to see them put into practice. Many labor people think that with a little more energy behind the effort to repeal the Taft-Hartley law, for example, victory could be won. We sincerely hope that the administration suits action to the Vice President's words and takes some steps which will make his fine sentiment a reality.

The obvious answer to the possibility of repeal of the Taft-Hartley or the Hobbs Acts under present conditions might well be "But When?"

### ***A Well Deserved Honor***

The American Federation of Labor paid a deserved tribute to the career and memory of the late Samuel Gompers a few weeks ago when it dedicated an area in Washington, D. C. as "Gompers Square."

The accomplishments of trade unionism since the founding of the AFL have been many. The name "Gompers Square" should be a constant warning that only by vigilance and hard work can American labor forge ahead in raising the standard of progress yet higher—an ideal that inspired Gompers when he first helped form the American Federation of Labor.



# IOWA CORN ENDS

## *Car Hauler's Deadheading*

Right: New car transport rig headed back to factory receives a load of grain as a pay load instead of making return empty.

**N**EW CAR transports now avoid "deadheading" back to the automobile factories by carrying cargoes of grain on the return trips.

The new policy, possible through minor conversions, provides another source of revenue to the truck operator, additional and cheap transport to the farmer, and more income to the drivers.

### ***Empty on Return***

Auto carriers have traditionally run empty from the point of new-car deliveries to the factory. One representative new-car trucking company delivered more than 40,000 cars last year. With four cars to a load, this required some 10,000 round trips. Allowing an average of 500 miles per trip each way, this meant the trucks ran a total of at least five million miles empty.

To counteract this, the trucks have been converted so they can carry grain from the producing areas of the Middle West, the granaries of the nation. The conversion, costing about \$800 per unit, repaid itself in about four months operation. The conversion consisted of nothing more complicated than welding steel plates over holes in the beds of the trailers and fabricating covers for holes in the sides out of plywood. Slide-in end gates were also of plywood. The addition of a tarpaulin

for the top of the grain-carrying trailer completed the conversion.

While this practice is of primary interest to the trucking industry, it can work for the best interests of the farmers. With steel production down and carloadings up, the railroads often do not have sufficient capacity to move the wheat harvest to market at the rush time of the harvest.

### ***Moved to Market***

Almost everyone has seen the pictures of wheat stored in empty schoolrooms, stores and even in churches because the transportation facilities to move it to market were not available. Now additional and speedier carriers are possible.

Not only is the availability of transport of interest to the farmer. This method of transport is quicker than by rail. His grain weighs more

when it gets there because it has not been en route, drying out, as long. In addition, the cost per ton-mile is cheaper than by rail transport.

For the truck operator, the plan is desirable for several reasons. First, his trucks are not out on the road any appreciably longer time. The grain is blown into the trailer in short order. On arrival, the entire truck and trailer unit is backed on a tilting elevator and the front end raised. The grain slides out the back.

### ***Eliminates Wear***

Operators have found trucks do not depreciate as rapidly when they are running loaded. The steadying effect of the load keeps the units from bouncing around the road, eliminating much wear and tear. The load of grain will also permit the trucks to operate during winter





days when they would ordinarily be weather-bound. The load gives tires traction on slippery roads.

The Teamster drivers like the idea, too. The driver does not have any additional work to do. But when he is carrying a load of grain back on his return trip, he not only rides easier but makes a bonus equivalent to about three-fourths of a day's pay.

One of the pioneers in this new technique has been the Treloar Trucking Company, Joliet, Ill., which has developed many of the techniques now in use for grain hauling with car carriers.

While at the present time Treloar is the only carrier thus equipped, it is reasonable to assume others will adopt the new technique and thus provide more service, higher earnings and better wages.

**Below:** Unloading grain at destination is simply handled by new-car transports. An inclined section is elevated by pneumatic jack and grain simply slides out rear as endgate is removed. Brooms take out last particles of grain and driver can call at factory for another load of new cars to deliver anywhere in grain belt. Return loads do not depreciate equipment but rather, on contrary, slows process.



**Above:** Using a flexible tube, grain worker fills trailer with grain being loaded by gravity from mid-west elevator. Plywood panels will cover the openings shown in photo.

**Below:** Trucker and grain dealer inspect load of grain in returning auto transport as second auto transport loaded with new cars coming from factory can be seen behind them.





# LABOR DECISIONS

## Teamsters File Petition to Intervene in Explosives Case

THE International Brotherhood of Teamsters, through its Director of Research, Frank L. Tobin, Washington, D. C., has filed a petition to intervene in the proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission involving applications by certain motor carriers for authority to transport explosives.

The Teamsters in the union's petition ask leave to intervene and "be treated as a party hereto with the right to have notice of and appear at the taking of testimony, cross-examine witnesses, produce witnesses if deemed necessary, and be heard by its Director of Research or by counsel upon any brief and at the oral argument, if oral argument is granted."

The cases in question involve application of Riss & Company, Inc., and the Interstate Motor Freight System and others.

The Teamsters' petition points out that the union "has among its interests the well-being of the motor carrier industry" and says that it is essential that the motor transport industry be in a position to carry explosives. Denial of all applications "would have a devastating effect on our defense effort," says the petition signed by Tobin.

In order that the membership might have the benefit of the complete text of the intervenor's petition, it is reprinted herewith as submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission:

### PETITION FOR LEAVE TO INTERVENE

In the Matter of the Application of Riss & Company, Inc., Docket No. MC-200 (Sub-No. 84), and In the Matter of the Applications of

Interstate Motor Freight System, et al., Dockets Nos. MC-35628 (Sub-No. 170), et al.

Your Petitioner, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers Union of America, A. F. of L., respectfully represents that it has an interest in the matters in controversy in the above-entitled proceedings and desires to intervene in and become a party to further proceedings, and for grounds of the proposed intervention says:

#### I.

Petitioner is a labor union having its headquarters at 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. Petitioner has authorized Mr. Frank L. Tobin, your Petitioner's Director of Research, whose office is at 821 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to appear in its behalf.

Petitioner has a membership of over 1,000,000 teamsters, chauffeurs, warehousemen and helpers, located throughout the United States and Canada in over 1,000 local unions of Petitioner.

#### II.

The granting of applications in the above-entitled proceedings is being opposed by members of various associations and labor organizations whose interests are adverse to the granting of any operating authority to motor carriers. The matters at issue are of grave importance to the economic welfare of the members of Petitioner, practically all of whom derive their livelihood from motor carrier transportation.

Petitioner has among its interests the well-being of the motor carrier industry. It is not interested in the

well-being of any particular motor carrier as such. It is apparent, however, that members of Petitioner may be denied their means of livelihood in the event that the applications in the above-entitled proceedings are denied. It further appears that arguments supporting such denial have been grounded in some instances on the safety of transportation of explosives by motor vehicles.

Members of Petitioner participate in the transportation of explosives. They are not subjected to danger through such participation. Nor does Petitioner believe that any member of the public has been subjected to any added danger through such transportation. The training of drivers and of those handling explosives over the highways has resulted in a safety record for such transportation which is excellent.

The motor carrier industry must be in a position to transport explosives in the event of war. Unless the motor carriers can prepare for such a possibility by continuing to transport explosives as in the past, the defense effort of the United States would suffer. The denial of all applications in the above-entitled proceedings would have a devastating effect on our defense effort. Its effect on some of Petitioner's members will be an immediate deprivation of a means of livelihood.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner prays leave to intervene and to be treated as a party hereto with the right to have notice of and appear at the taking of testimony, cross-examine witnesses, produce witnesses if deemed necessary, and be heard by its Director of Research or by counsel upon any brief and at the oral argument, if oral argument is granted.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of October, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers Union of America, A. F. of L.

FRANK L. TOBIN,

Director of Research.



# WSB Panel Report is Challenged

*The following is a minority report from the Tripartite Panel of the Wage Stabilization Board studying commission earnings. The minority report was filed by Raymond McCall, labor member of the panel, a Teamster. Other members included industry members George Faunce, Vice President, Continental Baking Co., and James Worthy, Industrial Relations Manager, Sears Roebuck and Co.*

**T**HE basic objection to the majority report of the commission workers panel is that its adoption will create labor disputes where only agreement existed before. The panel acts on the premise that when an agreement is reached by management and labor that neither knows what is right and proper; it assumes that the interests of the employer and the employee are necessarily hostile to the public interest. The report, if adopted, will be quite unsatisfactory in operation largely for the reason that outsiders, not fully acquainted with the problems, have been pushed into the situation to decide between two parties who do know the conditions.

## **Rapid Rises Noted**

The rapid wage rise in 1950 took place in the large heavy industries converting from peace time to defense activities. A sound procedure for civilian industries is to erase the barrier between them and the Munitions Group by granting wage increases to maintain the "free enterprise" system. This loss of manpower of the service trades to the mobilization effort, including the Armed Forces, cannot be completely halted by wage adjustments. It is quite obvious, therefore, that the curtailed labor force in the driver-salesman and other fields is called upon for greater production efforts to keep the normal business opera-

## ***Drift of Driver-Salesmen from Production to Defense Jobs Cited as Need for Raises; Defects Noted in Majority Report on Commission Workers***

tions in existence. This condition has also passed unrecognized by the majority panel.

It seems strange indeed that the majority panel should assume the role of placing all the theory of inflation control upon this isolated group of wage-earners while refusing to recognize the actual situation as it exists in price and wage policies outside of this field.

## **Position Is Taken**

The Teamsters' Union presented a factual and understandable position before the panel at its open hearings which patterned the general position taken by Labor. No part of that statement was seriously challenged either at the hearings or subsequently during the panel's deliberations. Its substance is just as clear and as sound today as when it was advanced three months ago. The Union called for no discrimination against those whose compensation results in whole or in part in some type of commission payment. Labor insists that cases six and eight months old be processed immediately and that they not be denied the same treatment accorded other employees coming before the Wage Stabilization Board. There is no request for preferential treatment—only the extension of the rights granted to others is the plea involved. Yet, all these cases are frozen today because the fantasy has been created by the public and industry members of the board that workers under commission wages enjoy bounties out of this world. The hobgoblin of price-windfalls distorts the whole thinking of the panel so much so that the true picture of the highly competitive nature

of the driver-salesman operation and similar operations is grossly impaired. Incentive and development which are incident to such fierce competition in this field result in increasingly higher goals of production; yet, the panel majority places little or no weight upon this phase of the industry's operation. This type of competition also operates to bridle any unwarranted increases in price; conversely it results generally in price decreases.

## **Appraisal Lacking**

The Wage Stabilization Board has not properly appraised its role in this instance with the Government's experience during World War II. The former War Labor Board was plagued with disputes in these trades and recognized the merit of granting premium pay to driver-salesmen to equalize the gap between hourly workers and commission men. The present huge backlog of cases before the Wage Stabilization Board are agreements only, and represent all types of changes in wages, hours and working conditions—none of which can be classed as run-away or unstabilizing. The arbitrary action of the Wage Stabilization Board in refusing to process these cases over the past eight months is intolerable and unjust in the extreme. No sound reasoning has been advanced to justify the denial of Regulation 10 (Tandem Relationships), Regulation 17 (Inter-Plant Inequities) and other Wage Stabilization Board regulations to this group of wage earners. There is no special treatment needed for commission workers; the artificial bugbear that has been created to withhold from these em-



employees the same treatment accorded all other wage-earners has no foundation in law or common-sense.

In view of the foregoing, generally the recommendations of the majority panel are unsatisfactory to me. Specifically I wish to be recorded as dissenting from the majority panel on recommendations 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 15 because, if the complete majority report were not designed to treat commission workers less favorably than other wage earners, these recommendations would be meaningless and unnecessary.

Following are reasons for dissents on majority panel recommendations 4, 7, 11 and 14.

### ***Dissents Itemized***

Recommendation 4 of the majority panel report provides for application of Regulation 6 allowing 10 per cent of salary or base rates plus 10 per cent of total base period earnings to workers having a commission rate of 2 per cent or less. In other words, such workers would be permitted to receive what amounts to 10 per cent of the base period average earnings without any offsets, except increases received since January 1950.

All other commission rate workers having commission rates greater than 2 per cent would be automatically penalized by having two-thirds of the commission earnings excluded from application of the 10 per cent permissible under Regulation 6.

The reasons given for offsetting two-thirds of the commission earnings was that because of price increases commission workers would receive more advantageous treatment than hourly rated employees if this offset was not included.

This proposed formula is not only too complicated and confusing but it is also arbitrary. There are many factors which contribute to increased earnings besides price increases such as, additional unit sales, increased productivity, through greater effort of the salesman, longer hours worked, special promotional activities in which salesmen take part,

reductions in sales force and routes operated, etc.

This formula is discriminatory in that it favors, at the expense of their employees, employers engaged in industries such as Bakery, Dairy, Taxi Cabs, Laundry and others where workers are employed on a commission rate form of payment greater than 2 per cent.

The Wage Stabilization Board in its application of Regulation 6 and 8 are concerned only with the straight time rates of hourly rated employees irrespective of the gross earnings of such workers. The majority members of this panel are not concerned, and rightfully so, with the gross earnings of workers on a salary-plus-commission basis up to a 2 per cent commission rate. The majority panel or the Board should not be concerned about the gross earnings of workers having commission rates in excess of 2 per cent.

There is no justification, therefore, for any formula that does not fully include all rates, regardless of gross earnings, in the case of all employees working on a salary-plus-commission basis or on a straight commission basis.

Commission workers, irrespective of the rate of commission, are entitled to have wage stabilization applied in their cases consistent with all other workers coming within the regulations.

To determine the base and current period average earnings as set forth in the panel report under (B) and (E) of Recommendation 4 would in most cases be impractical and impossible.

### ***Amounts Arbitrary***

In many cases the amounts arrived at by using the recommended formula would be arbitrary and incorrect and could not be justified with proper and complete records.

A proper and practical base period, and the base and current period average earnings if required should be arrived at as the result of negotiations between the parties, consistent

with the industry involved and records available.

Appended to the panel report are 15 illustrations of the method of applying the policy of G.W.R. 6 to Recommendation 4 of the majority of the panel.

Recommendation 7 of the panel report ignores entirely the right of workers employed on a straight commission basis to receive any consideration under the cost of living provisions provided for in Regulation 8. Here again the majority members of the panel are discriminating against this type of worker.

### ***Provisions Lacking***

Recommendation 11 of the panel report makes no definite provision for the application of Regulation 8 to workers whose earnings are based on a specific rate per unit sold, disposed of or unit of work produced.

Cases involving workers employed on this basis were segregated, by the panel members, from the category of commission cases simply because the rate per unit sold, disposed of or work produced did not reflect any change in earnings when the price, of the commodity handled, either increased or decreased.

There are thousands of workers employed on the basis of a base rate plus cents per unit, or a specified dollars and cents amount per job rate.

The majority of the panel has recommended that these cases should be processed in accordance with the Board's policy under Regulation 6 and 8 for incentive cases.

The Board's policy at present does not provide for the application of Regulation 8 to incentive cases—again the majority of the panel has augmented its discrimination against these workers by failing to recommend that the cost of living formula within Regulation 8 should be applied to the base and unit rates of these workers.

Recommendation 14. My dissent on this recommendation is based on the fact that the problems in the in-

*(Continued on page 32)*



## Oil Economy With New Dirt Detector

Because the heavy-duty "detergent" type oils now in use often have a characteristic discolored appearance due to suspended combustion soot, a new dirt detector has been designed to determine whether or not the oil actually is dirty. It indicates the true condition and lubricating values of the oil and thus prevents premature changing of oil or filter due merely to discoloration.

## All-Purpose, Adjustable New Truck Trestle

A new all-purpose truck trestle has recently been introduced which is adjustable in six positions. Incorporating a positive locking-pin arrangement, the trestle has a capacity of 16,000 pounds and a U-shaped crutch seat which permits support of long steel bars for feeding to steel power saws. Added bracing is afforded by the cylinder sleeve which extends two inches above the legs.

## Two Power Sources For Freezing Unit

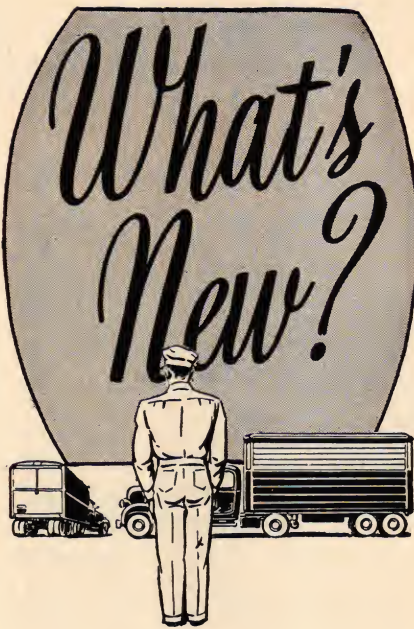
A refrigeration unit which operates on gas engine power on the highway and is plugged in for electric operation at the dock has been announced which is mounted halfway through the nose of the trailer. The one-piece unit achieves greater capacity through larger refrigeration coils and a new aluminum compressor. An additional feature is the hot-gas automatic defrosting system.

## All Surfaces Ground By Abrasive Belt

Flat, square, cylindrical or shaped surfaces can be ground by a new portable abrasive belt with a self-sharpening action. Each grain on the belt refractures itself, keeping it constantly sharp for cutting. The unit, which is designed to handle line contact precision platen and free belt grinding operations, may also be used for duplicate machining operations using inexpensive jigs.

## Guess Work Removed From Wheel Balancing

The amount of wheel unbalance down to a fraction of an inch and the exact speed at which unbalance occurs is indicated on the dial of a new wheel balancer which also shows "perfect balance" up to speeds of 100 miles per hour. The necessity of using guesswork in choosing proper weights is eliminated by this



amount-of-unbalance mechanism whose hand-control knob can be set for 600, 700 or 800 size tires and wheel assemblies. The authentic position of unbalance is indicated on a numbered location dial actuated by an automatic spark.

## Universal Tester For Anti-freezes

Latest addition to a line of testers and battery hydrometers is a new simplified model for testing all types of anti-freeze. Protection point of solution is indicated by a direct reading and a slide calculator which tests both alcohol methanol and ethylene glycol. The thermometer and chart are both hermetically sealed under glass and the float is protected in a rubber well.

## Two Uses for Emergency Light

A new emergency light is now being marketed by a Chicago manufacturer which features a translucent red shield at one end to serve as a warning light and a searchlight at the other end. The unit attaches itself electro-magnetically to any metal part of the auto body, thereby leaving both hands free to work. The power is supplied through the cigarette lighter receptacle into which the unit is plugged.

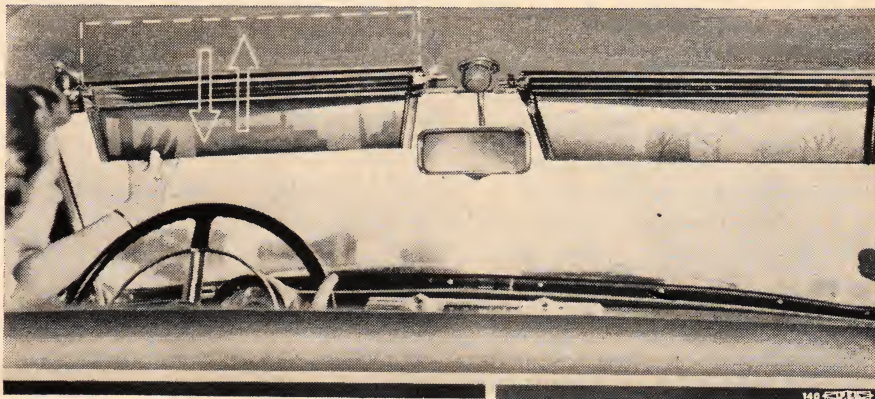
## Grease Gun Delivers 10,000 Lbs. Pressure

A new hand-operated, all-purpose grease gun which can be operated by one hand and delivers 10,000 pounds grease pressure has recently been announced. The gun can be loaded through fitting or by removing the cap from the barrel. Holding 3 ounces of grease and weighing 3½ pounds when loaded, the gun features a relief valve which releases back pressure after refill and is constructed with corrosion-resistant finish.

## Drill Grinder Gives Outstanding Economy

Small drills which might ordinarily be discarded can be resharpened through a new and highly economical drill grinder. This grinder with the quick-locking chuck features an infeed for finish cuts on fine resharpening work, for very small drill sharpening and for extra-speed when extreme changes in point or in clearance angle are required. For pregrinding broken drills and dressing a rough grinding wheel a drill rest and diamond holder are combined.

## Plexiglas Visor Cuts Glare and Heat on Highway

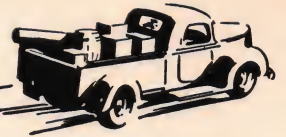


According to the announcement recently made by a Chicago manufacturer, there is now available, as an aid to automotive safety, precisionally engineered, three-way adjustable plexiglas visors

which fit inside the car. This new visor, which is ideal for both trucks and taxicabs as well as private cars, is fully adjustable and simply installed. They are sold in pairs.



# SHORT HAULS



## Grand Rapids Local No. 406 Boosts Bonds on Labor Day



General Teamsters' Local No. 406 of Grand Rapids, Mich., gave a mighty boost to the National Defense Bond kick-off drive held in Grand Rapids in conjunction with the annual Labor Day celebration of the city.

Ardently supported by all organized labor of Grand Rapids, the Labor Day commemoration was joined by thousands of parade marchers, dozens of floats, many bands, and an estimated 50,000 spectators. The celebration drew the praise of Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, who presided at the bond sales kick-off event.

Local No. 406 was represented by a distinctive float, calling attention to traffic safety to protect the nation's school children. A miniature schoolhouse surrounded by children and guarded by the figure of a traffic policeman was predominant on the float.

All local unions of Kent County participated in the event, which was

so successful that immediately after the observance the Labor Day Celebration Committee adopted a resolution calling for a United Labor Day Council to be composed of the various labor organizations of the city.

Local No. 406 may also be proud of its softball team, sponsored last summer in local play; the team won the championship of the city's Recreation Sportsman League.

## Cincinnati Teamster Saves Child's Life

J. J. Bamber, a driver-salesman for the Rubel Baking Co. of Cincinnati and a member of Teamsters' Local No. 114, recently grabbed a little girl from the path of a speeding train and pushed her mother to safety as well.

He was on his regular route in Hamilton, Ohio, on the afternoon of September 7. As he closed the rear doors on his truck after making a

store delivery, he looked toward the near-by railroad crossing, when he heard the approach of a speeding passenger train.

Then he saw two women and two little girls start across the track. Suddenly one of the women fell beside the track and the smaller child fell down on the rails. Bamber dashed to the rescue, pushed the women farther to safety and picked up the child.

A witness said that the train was only a few yards away when the women and children were finally safe. Bamber was a bit excited and dazed after the occurrence, but he went on to complete his afternoon's work.

Bamber, 6 feet tall and weighing 160 pounds, is used to bravery. He was a bombardier with 25 missions over Germany to his credit as a captain with the Air Forces in World War II. He was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart.

## Local 618 Launches Education Dept.

Determined not to "sit back and take things for granted" in the coming general elections. Teamsters' Local No. 618 of St. Louis has established a full-time Department of Education and Research.

Local No. 618 President Melroy Horn and Secretary-Treasurer Edwin D. Dorsey said the new department is a frontal attack on the problem of providing the information needed by the membership to keep them well informed on all new economic and political issues affecting their welfare.

The plan for the new department was enthusiastically received by the local membership at a recent meeting.

Mrs. Catherine W. Sullivan, former executive director of the Labor



College at St. Louis University, heads the new department.

Duties of Mrs. Sullivan's new position will include shop steward training and education, classes in unionism for new members, counseling on individual problems, recommendations and research for union political education and action, and statistical research for the union in presenting collective bargaining data.

### Council 10 Display Urges 'Buy Union'

Delegates to the 65th annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor viewed an excellent union label display prepared by Teamsters' Joint Council No. 10.

Using slogans like "Not all de-

livery men are members of the Teamsters' International Union, but they should be," and "When being serviced by a driver, look for the Teamsters' button or ask for the Teamsters' union book," the Council No. 10 exhibit clearly indicated the many services of union teamsters in the state.

Among the locals represented in the exhibit were Coal and Fuel Chauffeurs and Helpers Local No. 68, Food Service Sales Drivers Local No. 646, Bakery Drivers Local No. 494, Gas and Oil Company Drivers Local No. 995, Laundry Drivers Local No. 168, Taxi, Bus and Funeral Drivers No. 496, Milk Drivers Local No. 380, Furniture and Piano Moving, Furniture Store Drivers, Helpers, Warehousemen and Packers Local No. 82, and the Teamsters' Local at the Fuller Brush Company.

### Local No. 592 Driver Wins Virginia Rodeo

A member of Local No. 592 took top honors in the recent Virginia State Rodeo held in Richmond at the State Fair Grounds.

Brother Harry P. Trice, road driver for Associated Transport, Inc., won first place at the two-day meet, thus making himself eligible for the National Rodeo meet held in Chicago in October.

Trice has a record of 11 years with Associated Transport, Inc., without a chargeable accident. He joined Local No. 592 on September 20, 1941. He is married and has three children.

Another Local No. 592 member took third place in the Richmond competition. He was Brother J. B. Morris of Wilson Trucking Co. of Richmond.

## Ontario Teamsters Hosts to Pres. William Green on Labor Day



As part of the Labor Day celebrations held in conjunction with the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, local Teamsters played an important role.

The local committee was host to AFL President William Green, who was guest speaker at the Directors' Luncheon held at the exhibition hall. President Green later addressed

many thousands of organized labor on the exhibition grounds. His speech was broadcast over a national radio network. The theme of his speech was the necessity for ever-increasing unity between the United States and Canada and of the democratic nations in their fight against Communism.

During the Labor Day activities,

Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Local No. 647 was host to the New York State and Province of Ontario Dairy Council. A joint session of the two groups was held on the Sunday prior to Labor Day, and all members participated in the Labor Day parade.

President Green was again honored guest at a dinner.



# Relax WITH US

## What a Bird!

Warehouse Foreman: "I'm glad to see that you are arriving on time these days, Johnson."

Freight Handler: "Yes, sir. It's quite easy now that I have bought a parrot."

Warehouse Foreman: "A parrot? What on earth for? I thought you were going to buy an alarm clock."

Freight Handler: "Well, I did buy the clock. But after three days I got used to it and it didn't waken me. Now when I go to bed I set the clock on top of the parrot's cage. What the bird says when the alarm goes off would waken anyone."

★

## Big-Time Trader

A man noticed one morning that his newsboy had a puppy on his stand with a "For Sale" sign over him. Curious, he asked the boy how much he expected to get for the dog.

"Fifty thousand dollars," replied the youngster. "I won't take a cent less."

The man whistled and passed along. A few mornings later the man noticed the dog was gone.

"Sell your dog?" he inquired.

"Yep!" the boy grinned.

"Did you get your price for him?"

"Yep! Took a couple of \$25,000 cats."

★

## No-Good Neighbor Policy

The Smiths, who lived next door to the Joneses, were moving, and the Jones family was watching, when Mrs. Smith came by.

"We'll certainly be living in a much better neighborhood after we move," she said haughtily.

"So will we!" echoed Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

★

## Poor Likeness

Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated portrait painter, once met a lady in Boston, who saluted him with: "Ah, Mr. Stuart, I have just seen your miniature and kissed it because it was so much like you."

"And did it kiss you in return?"

"Why no."

"Then," said Stuart, "it was not like me."

★

## No Thief, He!

Lady (to tramp): "If I thought you were honest, I'd let you go to the chicken house and gather eggs."

Tramp: "Lady, I wuz manager of a bathhouse for 15 years and never took a bath."

## Something Missing

A man entered a restaurant and seated himself at a table. "A cup of coffee," he ordered.

He picked up the pepper-pot and sprinkled pepper into the coffee. Then he grabbed the salt shaker and repeated the procedure. Then he reached for the catsup bottle and poured catsup into the coffee.

He tasted this mess.

"My goodness!" he cried. "This coffee tastes terrible!"

The waiter glared at the customer. "Well, what did you expect?" he sneered. "There's nothing in that coffee now but pepper, salt and catsup."

The other nodded thoughtfully. "Maybe you're right," he agreed. "Pass the mustard!"

★

## The Kiss-off!

Garage Operator: "Darling, I have bad news. Today my shop burned to the ground. I hadn't a penny of insurance. I've lost all my money and don't have a dollar to my name."

Current Sweetie: "That won't make any difference, dear. I'll love you just as much—even if I never see you again!"

★

## Phoney Story

A minister in New York phoned another minister in California. "Is this a station-to-station call?" asked the operator.

"No," was the reply. "Parson to parson."

★

## His Last Good Deed

Just before Joe died he made his wife promise she wouldn't marry again. When Jones heard about this he said: "That was just like Joe, always doing something to help his fellow men!"

★

## Copy Cat

Niece (in picture gallery): "Auntie, this is the famous 'Angelus' by Millet."

Aunt: "Well, I never! That man had a nerve to copy the calendar that has hung up in our kitchen 10 years!"

★

## Sin-thetic?

Traffic Cop: "Hey, you, slow down that truck. Haven't you got a governor on it?"

Driver: "Naw, boss—the Governor is back at the Capitol. That's fertilizer you smells."

## Hand It to Him

Professor: "I have been robbed of my new pocketbook."

Wife: "Didn't you feel a hand in your pocket?"

Professor: "Yes, but I thought it was my own."

## Panel Report Challenged

(Continued from page 28)

insurance business are no greater nor any more complex than many other industries having workers on a commission basis. All commission workers, regardless of the industry involved, should receive similar and equitable treatment. This would only be consistent with the treatment given to hourly rated employees in industries having such employees. As is indicated by the foregoing the panel majority could have recommended and the Board could adopt the simple formula of applying Regulation 6 and 8 to the base and commission rates in the same manner as they are applied to hourly or salary rates, and as applied to minimum guarantees under recommendation 8 of the panel report.

Such a formula would be simple in its application. It would not be arbitrary or discriminatory, and in no sense could it be inflationary.

I hope the Board will realize that adoption of the majority panel report will cause extreme confusion in processing these cases. Such action would result in huge expense to the parties and the government and would undoubtedly increase dissatisfaction, suspicion and turmoil in the entire field of labor relations.

Based on the foregoing I strongly urge the Board to promote the rights of all workers whose earnings are derived in whole or in part from commission rates by extending to such workers the same rights enjoyed by hourly rated employees. This can and should be done by establishing a policy which will permit application of wage stabilization regulations to base rates, commission rates and guarantees in the same manner as they apply to hourly rates.



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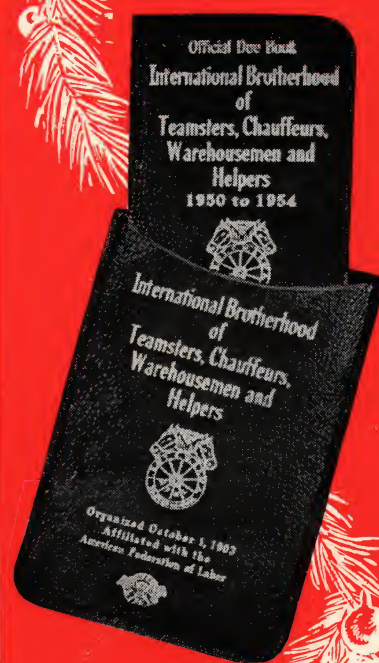
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